

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
Security Policy Department



INFORMATION
ON THE ISSUE OF EXTREMISM
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2006

Prague 2007

Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2006
was presented to the Government of the Czech Republic in the Autonomous Annex to the *Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2006*

(The Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No 478 dated 2 May 2007 concerning the *Report on Public Order and Internal Security in the Czech Republic in 2006*).

The submitted **Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2006** follows up the previous independent governmental reports dealing with this phenomenon.

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Extremist crime in the Czech Republic during a longer period of time with respect to police and judicial statistical records (tables); charts, tables, and a map. The List of Abbreviations. The key to the map and criminal offences under Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended.

I. Introduction

The submitted Information on the Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the “Information”) follows up previous annual reports assessing the situation of extremism in the Czech Republic. This Information was drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior and represents the consensus of state administration bodies on the issue in question. The representatives of the following ministries and organisations also participated in its preparation: the Security Intelligence Service, the Foreign Relations and Information Office, the Police of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office, and the Czech Government Human Rights Council.

The concept of extremism, crimes having an extremist context, and other terms used in the Information are identical with the definitions of terms as formulated in previous Reports dealing with the issue of extremism.¹

The Information is submitted in compliance with Government Resolution No. 438 of 19 April 2005 and in compliance with the requirements of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC), which pointed out the need again in 2006 for annual reports from individual EU Member States in this area.

II. The Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2006

2.1 Brief Characteristics of the Extremist Scene²

2.1.1 Right-Wing Extremism

2.1.1.1 The Neo-Nazi Scene

Situation in 2006

In 2006 the neo-Nazi scene saw, compared with 2005, only moderate changes. Its structure, established by regional autonomous groups, continued to exist, however activities were slightly transformed. It still demonstrated its interest in closed social gatherings, but, when compared to previous years, the number of public events having a political context increased and these were attended by supporters of the neo-Nazi scene. During the year 2006 some individuals made efforts to make the environment more active and manifestations linked to revisionist topics became more apparent. Cooperation between some entities belonging to the neo-Nazi and ultra-nationalistic spectrum continued. As in previous years the unregistered National Resistance (NR) was most significant within the neo-Nazi scene, in particular its branches in Silesia, Prague, and in Svetla nad Sazavou. Some groups of “autonomous” or “free” nationalists became more important. Their activists call themselves nationalists although they rather incline towards neo-Nazism and also often collaborate with groups of the National Resistance.

An unregistered organisation known as the **National Corporatism (NC)** became an important actor on the neo-Nazi scene, however this cannot be unambiguously described as a neo-Nazi entity. Its members call themselves nationalists and the NC is presented as a nationalistic entity. They also publicly rejected neo-Nazism. Nevertheless, apart from nationalist supporters of

¹ The last of these was the Report on the Issues of Extremism in the Czech Republic in 2002 which was approved by Government Resolution No. 669 of 9 July 2003. See www.mvcr.cz, section: Documents. Extremism

² Monitoring of the extremist scene is carried out under Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on Intelligence Services in the Czech Republic, as amended. The “2006 Information” as well as the “2005 Information” mention in sub-chapter I 2.1 “*Brief Characteristics of the Extremist Scene*” some registered entities. This sub-chapter is within the responsibility of the Security Intelligence Service which drew it up in compliance with Section 5 (1) of Act No. 153/1994 Coll., on Intelligence Services in the Czech Republic. The text of this sub-chapter was drawn up by the Security Intelligence Service in accordance with Act No. 153/1994 Coll.

the neo-Nazi scene, also supporters of the neo-Nazi scene largely participated in demonstrations organised in 2006 by the NC. This, along with personal contact of NC representatives with the ultra-nationalistic and neo-Nazi environment caused the NC to profile itself as a link between these two scenes. NC representatives strove to benefit to the maximum from the cooperation and support of both aforementioned scenes in order to raise their own visibility.

In April 2006 new websites of the unregistered Blood and Honour Division Bohemia (B&H DB) were put into operation. This Czech division of the international neo-Nazi organisation Blood and Honour (B&H) is included among the legitimate branches of B&H on its websites. Nonetheless the existence of B&H DB as an operational structured organisation with active membership was not confirmed in the course of the year reviewed. It seems that behind the name B&H DB there is probably only one individual or a very small group of persons, who did not update the newly created websites.

At the beginning of 2006 attempts to detect persons who were, in the opinion of the initiators of such attempts, “confidants” of security forces, and who contributed in the last months of 2005 to several police interventions against concerts of right-wing extremists, were reported. An internet project “Anti-collaborative Initiative” which was to have been established was, however, never implemented.

Activities

When compared to 2005, activists organised less performances of music bands and also in terms of quality such events changed. In 2006 mainly small scale events were held and these were presented not as concerts but as birthday celebrations or private parties. The number of participants ranged usually between fifty and one hundred people. Performing bands were, with several exceptions, from the Czech Republic. Organisers tried to conceal such meetings and therefore only a limited number of activists were invited. In addition to such events there were a number of other, even smaller meetings of neo-Nazis where only reproduced music was played. During the summer months such gatherings were accompanied by different sports events and during some of this money for “Prisoners of War” (P.W.O.), i.e. imprisoned activists, was collected. Such activities were on the rise in the last year in particular with respect to helping specific persons. In one case a demonstration was held which was to note an alleged “unjust” conviction of an ultra-right-wing activist.

In contrast with social activities, a growth in the number of public events having a political context continued in the year reviewed. Such events were attended or directly organised by supporters of the neo-Nazi scene in the Czech Republic. At the same time the number of persons who participated increased. Several factors affected such development. One of these may be the fact that some of the representatives of the Czech neo-Nazi scene, similarly to the situation at the end of 1990s, came to the conclusion that listening to music at neo-Nazi concerts not insufficient to combat the “system”. Activists holding this opinion are predominantly formed by very young supporters who belong to the new, upcoming generation. Even though they participate in various demonstrations with a political context they do not endeavour to enter political life by establishing a political entity. A larger interest of neo-Nazis in demonstrating is also a direct consequence of increased police repression against neo-Nazi music performances which has been apparent since 2005. Demonstrations, when compared to concerts, were, from the point of view of neo-Nazis, relatively successful, usually without police intervention. This was brought about not only by the organizers themselves but also by the participants. The majority of demonstrations were, in compliance with law, duly announced beforehand, organisers had their own “guards” and prompted participants not to cause through their behaviour any police intervention. Demonstrators were usually disciplined and, except for several cases, their conduct was not unlawful. This situation strengthened within the neo-Nazi environment a feeling of certain impunity and increased the willingness of individuals to participate in similar public events. The largest public event of neo-Nazis was, in 2006, a march across Prague held on 1 May by the NR. This well organised demonstration was attended by about 400 people³, which was the largest participation in any public event of neo-Nazis organised in recent years.

³ Estimates of the numbers of persons oscillate, with respect to different sources, between 300 and 500 persons.

In the course of 2006 some individuals made efforts to activate the environment. This was for example seen in mid-August 2006 when several Czech right-wing extremists sent to the Office of the President of the Czech Republic a “petition for permitting military service in a foreign army”. Thus they demonstrated their readiness and interest in fighting side by side with the Iranian army against its enemies. Such application did not bring about among Czech right-wing extremists a wider reaction and was accepted neutrally or even negatively. As a follow up to this petition an assembly of neo-Nazis gathered in front of the embassy of Israel. The Czech police, when checking the participants, seized three gaseous pistols and many knives and similar weapons. Although the demonstration in front of the embassy of Israel was, as well as the petition for permitting military service in the Iranian army, presented as an activity of the nation-wide neo-Nazi organisation National Resistance, in reality it was only the activity of several members and supporters of the organisation concerned, namely those ones who support more radical views. Both events may be interpreted as an effort by a group of neo-Nazis to publicly present their anti-Jewish views with the aim to make themselves more visible.

The creators of the internet project “National Educational Institute” (NEI), which was put into operation at the end of 2005, continued in 2006 to promote ideas of revisionism and neo-Nazi ideology. In February 2006 they published an article in which the NEI announced a contest for the general public. A financial reward was promised to anyone who could disprove arguments contained in the “Germar Rudolf’s Report” - which ranks among key revisionist documents denying the existence of the holocaust gas chambers. Thus the internet is being attributed a steadily higher importance by the neo-Nazi movement both at national and international levels. Apart from other things, the relative anonymity of the internet environment contributes to the fact that this manner of communication and propagation of neo-Nazi ideology is constantly more popular.

International Contact

Communication and cooperation of neo-Nazis with foreign activists was at the level of individual contact.

2.1.1.2 Ultra Nationalistic Groups

Situation in 2006

No substantial changes occurred in the ultra nationalistic scene in 2006. As in 2005 all efforts of its representatives concentrated on the election, which represented a means to emerge on the political scene and to legally obtain a share of political power. Despite original efforts to establish a single ultra nationalistic platform, eventually the majority of political entities participated individually. Ultra nationalistic political parties failed to win seats in the election for the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic; nevertheless their candidates won several seats in the elections for local authorities.

Activities

The National Party (NP), which aroused public interest at the very beginning of 2006 by erecting a memorial in the form of a huge stone in the area of the former concentration gathering camp for Roma in Lety near Pisek decided for the most controversial election campaign. The NP tried particularly to raise its visibility, to be covered by the mass media, and to address the largest possible number of voters. However, the party was not able to maintain the increased attention and interest of media which it had aroused and its other, less controversial, activities were not renewed either. The NP continued to present itself as “the only proper nationalistic entity”, as a result of which cooperation with other ultra nationalistic entities was more difficult. At the same time the NP by publicly presenting its negative attitude towards neo-Nazis lost the votes of some right-wing activists which other ultra nationalistic parties finally received.

After the parliamentary election which ultra nationalistic parties described due to their pre-election expectations as their own failure, their activities were even more dampened. As one of the reasons for their failure ultra nationalistic activists, *inter alia*, pointed out the insufficient room provided for them by mass media within the pre-election campaign. Top representatives, besides

evaluating election results, discussed the future action and focus of their entities and then they concentrated on preparing for the Senate and municipal elections.

In the October election for the municipal assemblies ultra nationalistic political parties gained sixteen seats and such results may be considered, when compared with previous years, as a relative success. Parties did not succeed in large cities where their active members reside but they won seats in smaller municipalities where none of their principal representatives were nominated. It must be emphasised that elected representatives who were often candidates of ultra nationalistic entities were without an in-depth knowledge of their programmes, intending to devote their attention to local policy and not interested in close cooperation with the management of such parties.

As regards the municipal elections, the political movement Right and Justice (RaJ) was the most successful. This movement was set up at the end of 2005 as a specific entity for the elections. Mainly members and supporters of the political party National Unification (NU) stood for this movement. However, apart from several non-party members and representatives of smaller political parties, supporters of the unregistered right-wing extremist organisation National Corporatism and the neo-Nazi oriented National Resistance had places on the RaJ's lists of candidates. This proves again that although ultra nationalist entities declare their distance from neo-Nazis, as a matter of fact they collaborate with them. Originally members of the Workers' Party (WP) were supposed to be included in the lists of candidates of the RaJ but this party eventually set up their own lists of candidates.

The National Party wanted to attract the attention of the media again on 28 October 2006 through an anti-Islamic event "Let's Burn Hate". This had been preceded by a leaflet campaign. During the event itself gallows were to have been erected where a dummy representing the prophet Muhammad was to have been hanged and burned. An attempt to call for a parallel situation which followed after the caricatures of the prophet Muhammad had been published in September 2005 in the Danish journal Jyllands-Posten cannot be excluded. Thus the Czech Republic could be labelled as an "anti-Islamic country and may become a respective target for a terrorist attack. This event was foiled by the intervention of security forces.

International Contact

International cooperation of ultra nationalistic entities was, when compared with the neo-Nazi scene, minimal, as parties concentrated mainly on their activities in domestic policy and their own internal problems.

2.1.2 Left-Wing Extremism

2.1.2.1 The Anarcho-Autonomous Movement

Situation in 2006

Despite its moderate activation and radicalisation in relation to combating ideological adversaries from the ultra right-wing spectrum anarcho-autonomous movement remained in 2006 in the Czech Republic quite dampened. Current activists, who lack strong personalities, were not able to sufficiently address the young generation to strengthen their membership base and capacity for the action of anarchist organisations. A main topic of this spectrum was militant antifascism.

These facts were reflected in both most important anarchist organisations, the Federation of Anarchist Groups (FAG) and the Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation (CSAF). Their members gradually lost interest in any activities and organisations "were sleeping". The FAG was a bit more active, in particular thanks to activities carried out by a militant group – the Antifascist Action (AFA), which is a section of the FAG. And through this group the FAG strove to gain new members and supporters since militant antifascism is for young activists attractive because of its more dynamic action in contrast with arid ideology. This was confirmed by the existence of a range of regional independent groups which were established mainly in cities where local groups of right-wing extremists which incline towards neo-Nazism operate. A number of activists who were active via the internet or who participated in antifascist event remain independent of the above-mentioned groups.

Activities

Anarcho-autonomists were unable to hold in 2006 any larger public event which was not just in response to a public assembly of right-wing extremists. **Militant antifascism was essentially the main and the only topic of their public and non-public activities.** In 2006 an in-advance announced protest demonstration against the march of right-wing extremists across Prague on 1 May ranked among the more visible events organised by CSAF activists and attended by militant autonomists. Organisers, who copied a German approach, held the demonstration as an open event and invited the general public to take part in it. Further antifascist events were organised during 2006 in parallel with some demonstrations held by the NC and the NR and these were not announced in advance. Their participants proved to be quite radical, mainly in the first half of the year. The most serious case was an attack, in May 2006, against a bus transporting right-wing extremists when a group of anarcho-autonomists used burning bottles. Besides such events against demonstrations of right-wing extremists, neo-Nazis and anarcho-autonomists attacked each other during 2006. Such attacks were both against groups and against individuals.

Anarcho-autonomist members of the AFA organised, as in previous years, the Antifa Camp, the programme of which was traditionally aimed at enhancing combat against right-wing extremists.

In 2006 different social events of anarcho-autonomists focused on militant antifascism. Under the name “Good Night White Pride” several concerts were held where, *inter alia*, money was collected to support imprisoned or prosecuted left-wing activists. In summer 2006 anarcho-autonomists also commenced a campaign known as “We Will Rock You” which was to make it difficult for Czech right-wing extremists to sell and purchase clothes with right-wing extremist symbols, however it did not become a mass event.

International Contact

Within international cooperation Czech anarcho-autonomists communicated mainly with activists from Slovakia, Poland, and Germany. Contact with anarcho-autonomists from other countries was rather a matter of individuals and was at a very low level. As for the right-wing extremist scene the internet played an irreplaceable role for communication among anarcho-autonomists.

2.1.2.2 Marxist-Leninist Groups and Trotskyist Groups

Situation in 2006

Another part of the left-wing extremist scene did not show in 2006 any considerable changes either. Activities of Marxist-Leninist groups were rather less important. The most active Marxist-Leninist organisation was in 2006 a civic association – the Communist Union of Youth (CUY); as for Trotskyist organisations, the most visible one was an unregistered Trotskyist organisation known as the Group of Revolutionary Youth (REVO), which is closely linked to a further Trotskyist organisation – the Socialist Organisation of Labourers (SOL). Although there are among Trotskyist and Marxist-Leninist organisations certain ideological differences they are able to overcome these and within their fights against the common enemy to cooperate on individual events.

Activities

The most significant event towards the end of 2006 affecting the activities of the civic association CUY was its dissolution by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. Members of CUY expressed their disapproval of such procedure and showed their readiness to impede it. They decided, *inter alia*, to obtain support from foreign left-wing groups and to achieve this aim they used a pan-European meeting of communist youth which was held, under CUY auspices, in autumn 2006 in Prague. Expected support was expressed by a number of foreign communist parties and communist youth organisations in the form of various protest petitions or demonstrations abroad which were, however, attended only by a minimal number of persons.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCS) and an unregistered political party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – Czechoslovak Labour Party (CPC – CLP), which did not modify their present policy, continued their activities and they still reject parliamentary democracy and as a vehicle of change of the current socio-political structure of the Czech Republic they pursue a socialist revolution. These organisations do not currently have any potential to address the general public.

The most significant Trotskyist group was in 2006 REVO which, with the exception of a few rare activities, was not markedly visible in 2006. Its most important event was the organisation of a traditional meeting under the name Revocamp 2006, the content of which was, as every year, different seminars and discussions. Several foreign participants arrived. As a consequence of internal disputes a new organisation REVO – Czechia – Independent revolutionary Youth separated from REVO at the end of 2006. Its establishment related to the conflict which occurred in the organisation WORLD REVOLUTION – REVO at the international level. Some activists refused the influence of the League for the 5th Internationale on the REVO organisation and set up iREVOLUTION, where “i” in the name signifies independence, the international nature of the organisation, and intransigence. The new iREVOLUTION has branches in the Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and in Australia. Activities of other Trotskyist organisations remained insignificant in 2006.

International Contact

Marxist-Leninist groups cooperated quite a lot with similar ideological groups from all over the world. They maintain contact with non-democratic countries such as Cuba, North Korea, and Belarus. Nonetheless such cooperation is not deep or significant. International cooperation of Czech Trotskyist groups aims mainly at activists from Germany and Slovakia.

2.2 Crimes Having an Extremist Context

2.2.1 The Situation Republic-Wide and in Individual Regions of the Czech Republic⁴

Of the total number of 336 446 criminal offences reported in the Czech Republic, 248 registered crimes had an extremist context, which accounted for 0.07% of total criminal activities recorded (0.07 % in 2005).

In 2006, in comparison with 2005, a slight decline in detected crimes with an extremist context was registered: a decline of five crimes i.e. a decline of 2% (248 crimes –2006; 253 crimes – 2005). 196 criminal offences were solved which accounts for 79 %. 242 persons (-27 persons; 269 persons in 2005) were prosecuted for committing the aforementioned crimes. Most of such crimes were committed in the North Moravian Region (63, i.e. 25.4 %) and the North Bohemian Region (53, i.e. 21.4 %), followed by the capital city of Prague (43, i.e. 17.3 %) and the South Moravian Region (29, i.e. 11.7 %), whilst the South Bohemian Region reported the lowest number of crimes in question (11, i.e. 4.4 %).

The total number of crimes with an extremist context recorded in the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006
(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic – SRS-PP)

YEAR	Number of crimes recorded	Share in total crime (%)	Number of solved crimes	Number of persons prosecuted
2005	253	0.07	191	269
2006	248	0.07	196	242

⁴ A basic breakdown of the police statistical records – seven regions and the capital city of Prague - is in compliance with Act No. 36/1960 Coll., on Territorial Division of the State, as amended.

Composition of Criminal Offences

In 2006, as in previous years, no substantial changes were recorded in the composition of crimes having an extremist context. Crimes under Sections 260, 261, and 261a of the Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms) continued to prevail – 103, for which 106 persons were prosecuted – as well as criminal offences under Section 198 of the Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction) – 52 crimes, for which 50 persons were prosecuted. Furthermore, there were 46 crimes of violence against a group of people or an individual under Sec. 196 of the Criminal Code, for which 44 persons were prosecuted. 27 crimes under Sec. 198a of the Criminal Code were recorded for which 23 persons were prosecuted, and 15 crimes pursuant to Sec. 221 and Sec. 222 of the Criminal Code were reported (intentional serious physical injury), for which 17 persons were prosecuted. No homicide attempts or murders with a racial context were committed. No terrorist activities occurred in connection with extremism.

An overview of extremist crimes involving attacks on a nation, nationality or race or on members thereof, and crimes committed in relation to the incitement of national or racial hatred – total numbers in 2005 and 2006 (according to the types and legal grounds of the crime)

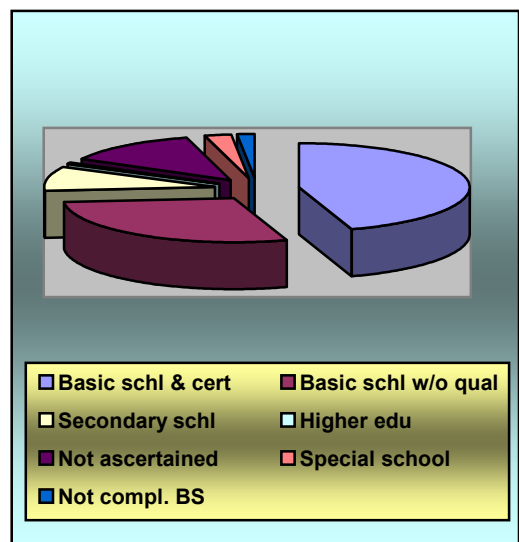
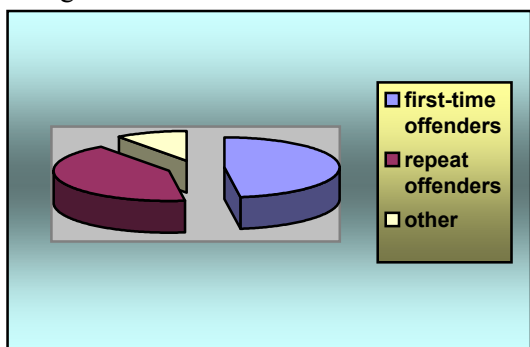
(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic – SRS-PP)

Year /Sec.	196 (2)	198	198a	198b	219 (2g)	221 (2b)	222 (2b)	235 (2f)	236	238a	257 (2b)	259	260	261
2005	29	63	14	-	3	7	11	1	0	0	0	0	35	73
2006	59	63	23	3	0	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	34	122

With regard to closing criminal procedures relating to police investigations of crimes having a racist or other extremist context and of their perpetrators, the submission of an indictment prevailed – 140 offenders (58.3%), and in summary proceedings pursuant to Sec. 179c (1) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure 37 offenders (15.4%) were investigated, whilst 33 offenders (13.8%) are still being investigated and nine cases (nine offenders - 3.8%) were suspended under Sec. 159a (2) and Sec. 159a (3) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. The prosecution of five offenders (2.1%) was discontinued pursuant to Sec. 172 (1) (d) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the prosecution of four offenders (1.7%) was conditionally discontinued pursuant to Sec. 307 and Sec. 309 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure (1.7%). Six offenders (2.5%) were prosecuted within proceedings for juvenile offenders under Sec. 166 (3). In five cases (2.1%) a proposal to commence proceedings within the Court for Youth under Act No. 218/2003 (2.1%) was filed, and one case (0.4%) was conditionally suspended in summary proceedings pursuant to Sec. 179g/1.

Offenders

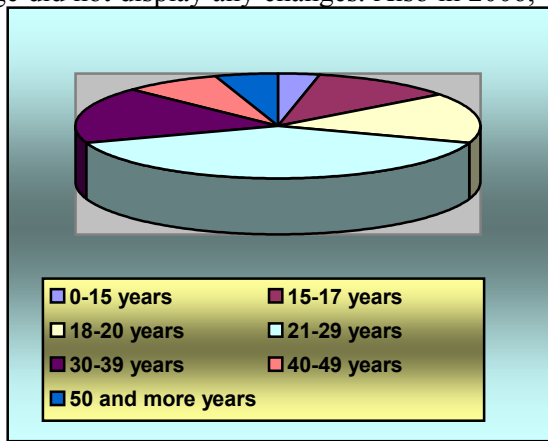
In 2006 the composition of offenders of crimes having an extremist context was the same as in 2005 and in previous years. Offenders of the above-mentioned crimes were both activists and supporters of extremist movements as well as citizens of the majority society who do not have any apparent links to any right-wing extremist movements, however in exceptional cases such crimes were also committed by Roma. The structure of offenders as regards their educational level did not change either.



Offenders having a basic education and an apprentice certificate were most prevalent – 108 persons (45%), and offenders having a basic education and no qualification totalled 69 persons (28.8%). However, there were also 21 (8.8%) offenders having secondary education, and one having tertiary

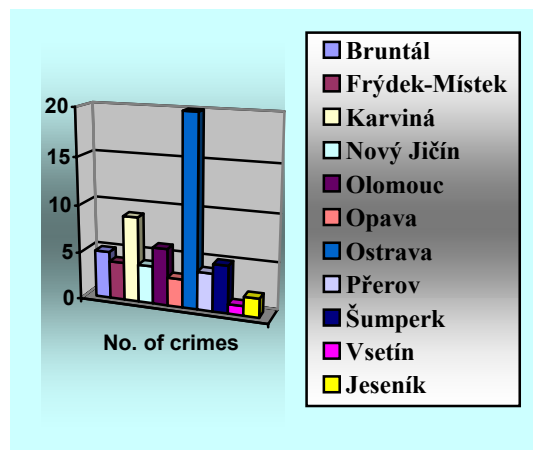
education (0.4%).⁵ There were also 31 other offenders (12.9%) who were either children or foreign nationals whose educational level was not ascertained. Among offenders there were also six persons (2.5%) who accomplished special schools and who did not have any qualification and four persons who did not finish even basic education (i.e. 1.7%). There were 115 (47.9%) first-time offenders and 101 (42.1%) repeat offenders.

The composition of offenders in terms of their age did not display any changes. Also in 2006, as in 2005, offenders of the 21-29 years age category prevailed (94, i.e. 39.2%); followed by 30 – 39 years of age (42, i.e. 17.5%); 18 – 20 years of age (38, i.e. 15.8%); and 15 – 17 years of age (27, i.e. 11.3%). The lowest number of offenders fell into the categories of over 40 years of age (12, i.e. 5%) and under 15 years of age (8, i.e. 3.3%). With regard to solved crimes, male offenders prevailed (223, i.e. 92.9%), whilst there were only 17 (i.e. 7.1%) female offenders. 67 persons, i.e. 27.9% of the total number of offenders, committed crimes while intoxicated.



Regions most affected by crimes having an extremist context

North Moravian Region



In 2006 there were according to estimates of police experts approximately 600 activists and supporters of the extreme right-wing, 700 – 800 hooligans and 400 supporters of anarcho-autonomists. The year reviewed saw a considerable growth in the number of public manifestations of exponents of the right-wing extremist-oriented groups and movements. Right-wing extremists who were represented by unregistered organisations **the National Resistance Silesia** and **the National Corporatism** prevailed in the territory of the region. Those who come from satellite conglomerations surrounding the city of Ostrava (mainly from the districts of Karvina and Opava) are able to activate and gather in just several hours. The majority of supporters come from the lowest social levels and the places with the highest concentration of Roma population. The Czech police

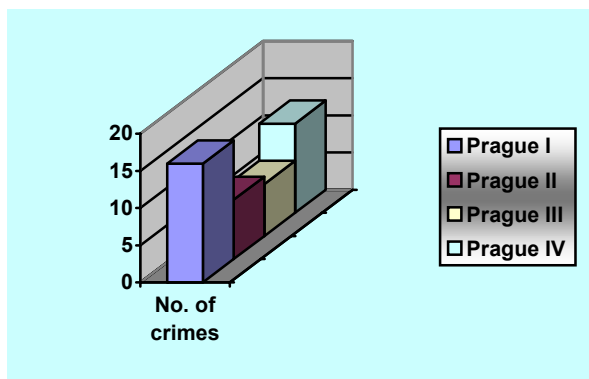
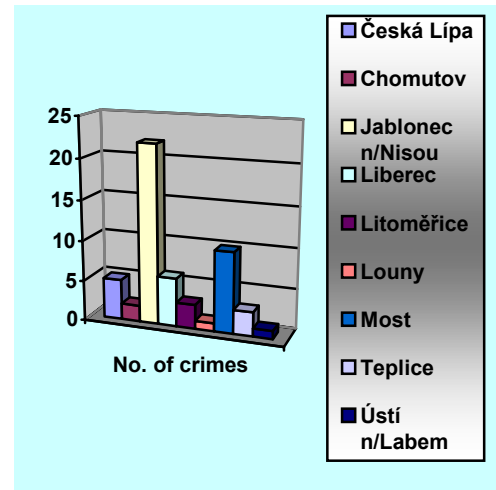
recorded their activities mainly during official anniversaries, important national holidays, demonstrations, protest marches or events commemorating personalities. There was an increase in the number of rallies at restaurants under the pretext of celebrating birthdays. In fact these were meetings of nationalists or neo-Nazis where music was either live, by Czech or Slovak music bands, or reproduced. The left-wing extremist scene is in the North Bohemian Region apparently a minority when compared with the amount of right-wing extremists. The numbers of its supporters stagnated. It is represented by anarchists, mainly by members of the Antifascist Action (AFA) who were active only when they strove, using all available means, in particular violent manifestations, to disturb marches and demonstrations of right-wing extremists. In 2006 the Czech police succeeded in eliminating violent manifestations at their very beginning, and therefore there were no mutual attacks between both groups during in-advance reported protest marches or religious devoted events. **The districts of Karvina and Ostrava** ranked among those areas most affected by crimes with an extremist context. Crimes having an extremist context were committed primarily spontaneously by individuals and were not previously prepared or organised. They stemmed from the given, specific situation. Most frequently such crimes were committed by members of the

⁵ Under Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on Pre-school, Basic, Secondary, Tertiary Professional and Other Education (the Education Act) the following terminology applies: *those who completed basic school and then received an apprenticeship certificate are equal to those who completed secondary school and at the same time received an apprenticeship certificate* and offenders with secondary education are *offenders who completed secondary education by passing a school-leaving examination* (see Sec. 58 of the Act cited - 561/2004).

majority society and these formed both verbal and physical attacks which were directed towards Roma. The highest numbers of such crimes were registered in cities and localities inhabited by the Roma minority. Police findings show that an increase in the number of supporters of the right-wing extremist scene cannot be excluded in the future; mainly with regard to the socio-economic development of the Ostrava region.

North Bohemian Region

According to the Czech police, the activities of extremist groups which have their seat in the region concerned were not monitored. Exponents of the extremist scene met in larger cities of the region, a higher degree of organisation was reported by the Czech police in Most, where skirmishes between supporters of right-wing extremist movements and anarcho-autonomists were reported. Places where concerts of punk bands were held were attacked, and mutual “attacks” were presented via the internet where rallies of Most football hooligans were also described. The Czech police did not register in the region larger participation in extremist events. However, the number of crimes having an extremist context increased by about 8.2% (53 crimes in 2006; 49 crimes in 2005). The manner in which crimes were committed did not see any considerable changes. In 2006 cases of verbal and physical assaults against Roma, and the propagation of fascism (using Sieg heil greetings, and wearing extremist symbols) were investigated. Communication via the internet was on the rise when organising neo-Nazi events.



The Capital City of Prague

According to the Czech police the situation relating to the issue of extremism is more serious in Prague than in any other region of the Czech Republic. In contrast to other cities all manifestations of extremism and xenophobia can be found here. **Both left-wing and right-wing groups are represented.** In police experts' opinion the situation regarding the Prague extremist scene in 2006 can be evaluated in 2006 as “peaceful” since the ideological streams of this scene are disunited, fragmented, and different. This situation affects the whole Czech Republic since Prague representatives are always a leading element of the overall extremist scene. The largest unregistered

organisation is the neo-Nazi **National Resistance Prague**. Its hard core utilised, *inter alia*, the support of so called Nazi-hooligans, mainly of AC Sparta Prague club, for large scale events and assemblies during which a conflict with radical anarchists could be expected. The most active association with republic-wide political ambitions was in 2006 the **National Corporatism (NC)**.⁶ The activities of **kinderskins**, who committed petty disturbances in small groups, mainly in the surroundings of the places where they resided, remained a problem since some disturbances gave rise to criminal offences. Most often they were settling scores with their opponents: anarchist and “skateboarders”. A number of supporters of right-wing extremist skinhead movements were among **hooligans** who predominantly intended to cause disturbances, brawls and disturb public order at stadiums and in their surroundings. The activities of several left-wing extremist organisations were reported, with the **Antifascist Action (AFA-Antifa)** being the most radical. This organisation “*fights against manifestations of racism, anti-Semitism, fascism, xenophobia, sexism, Bolshevism, and in particular against neo-Nazism in society*”. However, according to the Czech police, such goals are only a pretext for street fights during demonstrations, for attacking persons who support right-wing extremists, and for assaulting Trotskyist, communist and Bolshevik groups and movements which they place side by side with the ultra right-wing groups. The activities of the majority of significant extremist groups operating in Prague are, according to the Czech police, latent. The social danger of their conduct remains, however, very high. This is a result of especially unprecedented aggression and brutality, which is demonstrated in attacks against the health and life of members

⁶ On 3 February 2007 the 3rd Annual Congress of the National Corporatism was held. See <http://cz.altermedia.info>

of groups they are “at war” with, or persons considered to be, in terms of their ideology, “second-rate”. In 2006 a trend of an increasing number of street muggings and attacks among right-wing extremist skinhead movements and anarchists, the consequences and danger of which were also increasing, was seen. The Czech police believe that such attacks can transform into a series of serious crimes committed against persons and property. However, such offences have not so far been very frequently reported to the Czech police since the groups practice a “system of revenge”.

Crimes with an Extremist Context Committed by Members of Police Forces⁷

In 2006 the Inspection of the Minister of the Interior, according to its own statement, did not deal with any crimes having an extremist, racial or otherwise xenophobic context committed by a police officer under Sections 198, 198a, 259, 260, 261, and 261a of the Criminal Code.

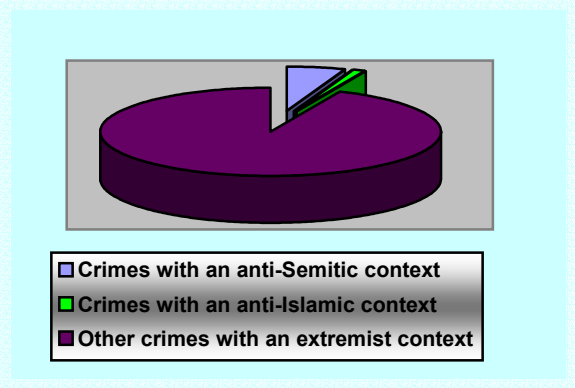
2.2.2 The Most Serious Cases from the Point of View of the Czech Police

In 2006 the most serious cases of crimes with an extremist context, from the point of view of the Czech police, were recorded in the city of Prague and the South Bohemian, East Bohemian, South Moravian, and North Moravian Regions. These were both verbal and physical attacks accompanied by threats of death to the injured, and there were also crimes of endangering the public or destruction of tombstones at Jewish graves. Romas prevailed among those persons attacked; in two cases foreign nationals were assaulted (a citizen of Guinea and a citizen of the Slovak Republic).

2.2.3 The Issue of Anti-Semitism and Crimes with an Anti-Islamic Context

Crimes with an Anti-Semitic Context

In 2006 no serious anti-Semitic attacks and no growth in the number of such attacks were reported in the Czech Republic. Fourteen crimes demonstrating an anti-Semitic context were recorded (-7 crimes, 2005 – 23 crimes). Crimes under Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms) prevailed – 6 criminal offences, and under Sec. 198 (1a) of the Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction) – four crimes. The share of these crimes accounted for 5.6% of the total number of criminal activities having an extremist context (248 crimes in 2006), while most of them were reported from the North Bohemian Region (seven crimes) and in Prague (four crimes.). Among the cases the Czech police dealt with was also the investigation of cases of desecration of Jewish cemeteries, for example painting swastikas and other symbols propagating fascism in Ostrava (in the North Moravian Region) in March 2006, damaging eight graves in the Jewish cemetery in Prague 3, where an unknown offender stole copper and bronze embossing from tomb slabs (October 2003), or damaging graves in the Jewish cemetery in Zamberk (in the East Bohemian Region) by displacing approximately 55 marble, granite, and sandstone tombstones, also in October 2006.



Crimes with an Anti-Islamic Context

Only three crimes were recorded by the Czech police in the Czech Republic with an anti-Islamic context.

⁷ The Inspection of the Minister of the Interior is involved in investigating crimes committed by police officers. According to the reports of this body they encounter very rarely, in the performance of their duties, manifestations of extremist attitudes.

2.2.4 The Issue of Concerts of Right-Wing Extremist Music Bands

The number of organised right-wing extremist concerts did not change in 2006, when compared with 2005. In 2004 in total 30 concerts (three were cancelled) were reported; in 2005 about 22 concerts were held. In 2006 officers from the Unit for Combating Organised Crime registered 18 concerts of white power music with the performance of music bands. A further three concerts which had been planned and organised were not held, mainly as a result of the pro-active approach of the Czech police. According to police estimates approximately 1,870 persons visited such concerts during 2006.

When arranging such concerts organisers continued to use techniques of concealing their communication. They often applied information embargos towards participants relating to the place of the performance until the midday of the very date on which the concert was to be held, which in some cases, was against the intended goal of the organisers since this fact substantially decreased the number of paying visitors. Information regarding the date of relevant concerts and music bands to perform was provided through SMSs or via e-mail messages or closed chats. Only “trustworthy” persons received a direction to which part of the republic they were supposed to travel and these persons delivered messages about concert performances to other persons who were directed to a larger, quite important city. It often happened that whole segments of a right-wing scene were disoriented and did not know where to travel. In the case of the concert held in Drazice (the district of Tabor, the South Bohemian Region), persons from Prague and the Central Bohemian Region were to travel via Pilsen where they were expecting to be provided with further information. This route was, however, cancelled when the Czech police published the place of the concert performance. The places where supporters/visitors of such concerts meet are not identical with the place of the concert performance and very frequently they are even in different districts. Then an “authorised person” directs visitors to the place of the respective performance on the basis of personal contact. On the spot some of the supporters involved in the organisation draw attention to and monitor police activities. In order to communicate they use mobile phones with pre-paid cards, since their holders remain anonymous. The telephone numbers used are constantly changed. Concerts are held in not heavily populated areas, mainly in rural areas as private events where other visitors do not have access. Windows of the “concert halls” are covered so that it is impossible to see or document what is happening inside.

The signs such as Blood and Honour or Combat 18 are often hung on the walls or on the stage. The same logo is on an invitation. According to the statement of police experts, however, until today no particular persons associating under such names or in such organisations are known. Thus they only highlight their efforts to be part of an international network of activities carried out by the “white power” scene. Such visible concerts are to increase the prestige and respect for such events within the aforementioned international scene.

With regard to such concerts the Czech police closed in 2006 the following cases:

- On 12 November 2005 a concert of white power music was held in Zlata Olesnice, the district of Jablonec nad Nisou, with the participation of the following music bands: Vendetta (Italy), Klansmen (the Czech Republic), A.V.E. Band (the Czech Republic), Calslagen, BrigadeM (the Netherlands), and Asatru (Germany). Officers from the Unit for Combating Organised Crime reported the incitement of hate towards a group of people and restriction of their rights and freedoms in the lyrics of songs. On the basis of such information the Czech police terminated the concert. On further investigation held at the beginning of 2006 officers from the Unit for Combating Organised Crime detected the entire network of persons who participated in organising this concert where foreign bands performed. Takings from the concert, the sale of promotion materials and CDs containing white power music were to have been used through the unregistered National Resistance as financial support for the neo-Nazi scene in the Czech Republic. In cooperation with the Czech police from Jablonec nad Nisou twenty Czech citizens and two foreign nationals were gradually apprehended (on 16 December 2005, 27 December 2005, 28 December 2005, 29 December 2005, 30 December 2005, 4 January 2006, 2 May 2006, and 10 May 2006) and charged with crimes under Sections 260/1, 198a/1, 2, 3 b), 185/2a, 156/1b, 2, 155/1b, 2a, and 152/1 of the Criminal Code.
- On 13 January 2006 at 3:20 p.m. T.P. (born 1982) and M.O. (born 1981) were apprehended in Brno under Sec. 76 (2) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure. T. P. was charged with the crime of supporting and propagating movements suppressing human rights and freedoms (preparation stage) under the provisions of Sec. 7 (1) of the Criminal Code relating to Section 260 (1) (2) (a) of the Criminal Code, since he had participated in ordering 50 CDs named National Resistance Vol. II and containing texts

calling for the suppression of human rights and freedoms. The order for completion and publishing was placed with Computer MCL Ltd. which has its registered seat in Brno. CDs were to be distributed among supporters of the National Resistance and the white power scene.

The Working Group established by the Minister of the Interior and the Police President in 2005 currently dealt with the issue of right-wing extremist music performances and optimal methods of action.⁸

2.2.5 Misuse of the Internet

In 2006 a number of cases of misuse of the internet to commit criminal activities were reported. Extremist manifestations ranked among the most frequent kind of crime committed in the environment of information technology. An increase in misusing the internet related to the growing penetration of information technology into society and thus into the commission of criminal offences. Extremist documents are disseminated via the internet through exchange networks. Extremist manifestations are currently spread, in the form of presentations, almost exclusively from abroad with a new trend being the gradual dissemination of extremist-like contributions as comments relating to certain articles. Thus authors misuse the large anonymity of contributors and at the same time they are able to cover a target audience on the world wide net.

In order to strengthen the possibilities of specialised units combating extremism the prepared Security Research of the Ministry of the Interior for 2006 – 2010 will contain a sub-project II.21: *“Information support in preventing criminal activities and exposing latent crime committed via theInternet”*.

Racist and other hatred web sites which are written in Czech and publicly accessible are most often placed on the servers of internet providers in the USA where there is a different legal environment and the propagation and further dissemination of racial or other manifestations of hate is not punishable there since the interpretation of the word “freedom” is wider than it is understood and applied in the European area. As a result it is impossible to cooperate with the American state in exposing and prosecuting the offenders of such criminal acts. Electronic communication is currently widely used among radicals and extremists and their messages are frequently encrypted by a software ciphering tool known as PGP or by other systems. There were also chat or board discussion groups through which information was provided or right-wing extremist events were described. The content of e-mail boxes in the USA or anonymous servers is usually encrypted. The authors of such texts used different manners of preventing their identification, such as proxy servers, anonymisers and some others. These facts made the exposure of offenders of extremist activities more difficult. In 2006 the Czech police managed to charge two perpetrators with spreading ideas of hate.

On 12 May 2006 E. S. (born in 1982) and L. B. (born in 1982) were apprehended and charged, because, at least from November 2003 until December 2004, as chief editor and interim chief editor of the internet journal “POSLEDNÍ GENERACE” (LAST GENERATION), and acting as organisers and authors of texts, they prepared, produced and distributed or placed these texts on the aforementioned global, publicly accessible websites where written and pictorial records supported and propagated movements inciting racial, religious or class hatred or hate towards other group of persons, or publicly expressed support for such movements and at the same time defamed a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction and publicly incited hate towards a group of people or encouraged the restriction of their rights and freedoms, or publicly denied, cast doubts, approved or tried to justify Nazi genocide or other crimes of Nazis against humanity. They were charged with the following criminal offences: defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction under Sec. 198 (1) (a) of the Criminal Code, incitement of hatred against a group of people or restriction of their rights and freedoms under Sec. 198a (1) of the Criminal Code, support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 260 (1), (2) (a) of the Criminal Code, support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms under Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code, and the support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms under 261a of the Criminal Code.

In the context of an increase in the publication of anti-Semitism and revisionism via the internet, the Czech web site “National Educational Institute – NEI” (“Národně vzdělávací institut – NVI”), must be mentioned. This web site contains racist, anti-Semitic, revisionist and other similar texts of hate. These web-sites are hosted by the bluehost.com server in the USA. In this specific case it

⁸ See Chapter 3.2 Ministry of the Interior Sub-chapter 3.2.3 Other: *Working Group on the Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performances*

is not an organisation but activities carried out by several individuals, a small virtual group, focusing on the “promotion” of the above ideas.

Legislative Framework

The Czech Republic signed on 9 February 2005 the *Convention on Cyber-Crime*. However, this Convention has not yet been ratified due to demanding work on preparing amendments to criminal legal regulations (re-codification).⁹

2.2.6 Criminal Activities Related to Spectator Violence

Domestic Scene

During the year 2006 the behaviour of sports spectators internationally identified as ‘potential risk spectators’ became more radical.¹⁰ In particular fans of AC Sparta Prague, SK Slavia Prague and FC Banik Ostrava clubs behaved during mutual league matches but also at international sports events with racist and violent actions. The growth in the number of agreed in-advance conflicts between hooligans, not only outside urban centres but also directly in cities, was recorded. A shift of manifestations of violence to lower league levels and other sports, such as ice hockey, was registered. Manifestations of fan violence were seen even during boxing matches.

In 2006 the most frequent disturbances of public order in relation to football and ice hockey matches were physical assaults, damage to property and manifestations of racism. During the autumn part of the First Gambrinus Football League entertaining pyrotechnics were used more frequently. Hooligans of FC Banik Ostrava club along with hooligans of GKS Katowice brutally attacked in September 2006 fans of Legie Warsaw travelling by train to a cup match in Vienna.

International Scene

European Cup Contests

No Czech football club managed to participate in the spring part of the European Cup contests. In the second half of 2006 in total five Czech clubs participated in the European Cup contests and they played altogether 28 cup matches; of these seven matches were high risk. During such matches public order was disturbed very often, especially manifestations of violence and damage to property were reported. Under Council of Europe Resolution No. 2002/C-22/01 in total nine police teams from abroad were invited to the Czech Republic and on the other hand eight teams of the Czech police were sent abroad through the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic.

It might be concluded that with respect to disturbing public order or the commission of criminal offences in relation to sports matches, the trend from previous years was confirmed, in that matches played within the First Gambrinus League and cup matches played within UEFA are more risky than matches played by the national team. A trend of an increase in the aggression of risk fans when attacking neutral spectators was confirmed. The number of manifestations of violence was on rise as well. Furthermore, a shift in manifestations of fan violence to other sports and to lower sports contests was recorded. Thus violent manifestations and damage to property remain the most frequent disturbances of public order during sport matches.

⁹ Obligations arising from the Convention will directly affect the Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate agencies/bodies, especially individual police units targeting cyber-crime. In relation to the future meeting of obligations resulting from this Convention, the number of staff needs to be increased and units dealing with cyber-crime should be developed, from an organisational as well as economic point of view (for example there is a lack of experts with relevant professional and language knowledge and specialised software is needed).

¹⁰ As a result of the decision taken by the “Committee of the National Football Information Points” working within the Council of Europe the division of risk fans into the categories “A”, “B” and “C” was abolished and henceforth only the terms “risk fan” or “non-risk fan” will be used “

III. The Most Important Activities Carried Out by State Bodies in 2006

3.1 The Government of the Czech Republic

Draft Antidiscrimination Act

The Draft Act on Equal Treatment and on Legal Instruments for Protection against Discrimination (the Antidiscrimination Act), and the Draft Act amending some other acts in relation to adoption of the Antidiscrimination Act, were submitted by the Government to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic on 21 January 2005. The Chamber of Deputies discussed the Draft Acts as bills number 866 and 867. The Draft Antidiscrimination Act and the Draft Act amending some other acts in relation to adoption of the Antidiscrimination Act were approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 7 December 2005 in the third reading. However, after the Senate vetoed the Draft Acts, they did not have in the Chamber of Deputies the required absolute majority of votes and were rejected on 26 May 2006.

By Government Resolution No. 944 of 16 August 2006 relating to the Report on Assigning Responsibilities and Meeting Legislative Obligations arising from the Czech Republic's membership in the European Union for the 2nd quarter of 2006, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice was again assigned to submit the Draft Antidiscrimination Act.

In compliance with the Government Resolution of 20 December 2006 relating to the Report on Meeting Tasks Assigned by the Government to Be Fulfilled from 1 November until 30 November 2006 the Draft Antidiscrimination Act will be submitted again to be discussed by the Government not later than on 30 April 2007.

Campaign against Racism

In 2006 the Czech Government again supported projects focusing on strengthening tolerance and understanding between ethnic groups and the majority society within the campaign against racism 'Project of Tolerance'. Through such projects the continuity of campaigns against racism successfully implemented in past years was ensured. As in previous years the project was subsidised by the amount of CZK four million.

A 2006 campaign against racism aimed to combat latent racism and xenophobia of the majority society and to support openness towards minorities. Because the objective of the campaign was to address, using different communication tools, more target groups, the project was (as in previous years) implemented by various mutually independent entities whose particular projects focused on given target groups and used specific communication strategies.

Continuity with previous years of the campaign was ensured by the most visible part of the campaign – a promotion project using a strategy of public relations called ***Together against Racism in 2006***, implemented by Creative Bazar s r.o., addressing the widest possible spectrum of citizens. The objective was to present in the Czech Republic tolerance towards national and ethnic minorities as an attitude supported by rational reasoning and enriching society. By introducing interesting personalities the project aimed to eliminate stereotypes in assessing relations between the "majority versus the minority" and prejudices against members of national and ethnic minorities or foreign nationals.

A social theatre project bearing the (ironic) name "A *Strange Neighbour*" and connecting with a media campaign was implemented by the Archa Theatre. This project freely followed up the performance "I Will Leave You at 11:20!" which was implemented in the Archa Theatre in cooperation with the Refugee Service Administration of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and was performed in the refugee camp in Bela pod Bezdezem in October 2005.

The project of the Multicultural Centre of Prague, *Campaign to Support Equal Opportunities in the Czech Republic*, will be implemented with co-financing by the European Commission in 2007.

Defending the Sixth and Seventh Periodical Reports on Meeting the International Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The Czech Republic submitted to the UN Committee on Eliminating Racial Discrimination (CERD) the Sixth and Seventh Periodical Reports on Meeting the International Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Reports were approved by Government Resolution No. 1433 of 9 November 2005.

The Czech Republic's defence regarding the meeting of the obligations arising from the International Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Racial Discrimination was held in Geneva on 1 and 2 March 2007. The questions of members of the Committee related to the Antidiscrimination Act currently in preparation, the integration of the Roma population with regard to employability, the employment and accommodation of Roma women, or involuntary sterilisation of Roma women. Further questions related to the definition of extremism within which racially motivated crimes were monitored, a guarantee of independence during investigations of crimes committed by police officers, and the status of the body (namely the Inspection of the Minister of the Interior) investigating such crimes. The Committee also raised a question about the possibility to punish membership in organisations propagating racial hate, and last but not least the issue of right-wing extremist concerts. On 9 March 2007 the Committee issued the Final Recommendations whilst appreciating the quality of information provided: a dialogue with government representatives as well as the fact that the Committee's recommendations from 2003 had been taken into account.

The 2006 Status Report on Human Rights in the Czech Republic

Since 1998 the Government Commissionaire for Human Rights has drawn up each year the Status Report on Human Rights in the Czech Republic. The Report deals with the entire area of human rights including discrimination on the grounds of race or ethnic origin. *The 2006 Status Report will be submitted to the Government not later than on 31 March 2007.*

3.2 The Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

3.2.1 International Cooperation in Combating Extremism

Agreements on Police Cooperation

The issue of extremism and racism is, on an ongoing basis, taken into account in the drafts of new agreements on police cooperation. These agreements expressly mention combating extremism, racial intolerance, and xenophobia.

In the course of 2006 the following agreements came into effect on 1 November 2006: *Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Austria on Police Cooperation and on the second addendum to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 (No. 65/2006 Coll., on International Agreements)* and the *Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Swiss Confederation on Police Cooperation in Combating Criminal Activities (No. 105/2006 Coll., on International Agreements.)*. The *Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Poland on the Cooperation of Police Bodies in Combating Criminal Activities and Protecting Public Order and on Cooperation in the Borderland* was signed in Warsaw on 21 June 2006 and it was then submitted to the Czech Parliament to be approved and ratified.

Further, there were negotiations at expert level on the draft *Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Bulgarian Republic on Cooperation in Combating Criminal Activities and Protecting Public Order*. Through the exchange of letters there were negotiations by experts on the draft *Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Cyprus on Cooperation in Combating Organised Crime, Illicit Trade in Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, Terrorism, and Other Dangerous Crimes*.

3.2.2 Advisory Bodies Working within the Ministry of the Interior

Inter-Ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia

The Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia is an advisory body to the Minister of the Interior established by Government Resolutions No. 903/2001 and 238/2002. Currently it serves as a **centre of expertise** for a liaison of the Czech Republic for contact with the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (hereinafter referred to as the “EUMC”) and as a **national contact point for the Czech Republic** for ODIHR OSCE.

The members of the Inter-ministerial Commission obtained in 2006 within the competencies of their respective ministries and offices information and data for drawing up the “Information on the Issue of Extremism in 2006.” In 2006 they further met assignments relating to the provision of expertise for the liaison of the Czech Republic with EUMC, and as a national contact point for ODIHR OSCE they were involved in preparing different supporting documents and completing questionnaires concerning the issues of extremism, racism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia in the Czech Republic, and dealt with measures against such phenomena. In the context of the Final Recommendations No. 19 issued by the Committee on Eliminating All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in relation to the Fifth Periodical Report of the Czech Republic¹¹ they also dealt with the issue of a possible update of a working version of the document “Overview of Obligations” which had been drawn up in 2002 as a proposal of the national Action Plan against Racism. The Government Council for Human Rights became the responsible party for processing delivered opinions and supporting materials.

Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs under the Competence of the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic

This Working Commission is chaired by the First Deputy of the Minister of the Interior and its members are experts of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech police, representatives of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs, the Secretariat of this Council and, in particular, Roma coordinators of Regional Authorities. It is the only official working group which assembles Roma coordinators of Regional Authorities.

The Working Group had two meetings in 2006. The first was devoted to the description of problems of socially excluded Roma communities which had been detected within the survey required by the Ministry of the Interior (the Usti Region and Karlovy Vary Region) and the manners in which these should be tackled especially by local authorities and by the Czech police. Among the principal problems were usury, credit fraud, excessive debts and the freezing of social benefits.

The second meeting of the Working Group organised within the open discussion forum “Trapped in Debts” was held under the auspices of the Olomouc Region in October 2006. This meeting paid special attention to the indebtedness of socially weak and excluded groups of the population as a pro-criminal and socially destabilising factor. The Ministry of the Interior drew up for this meeting a document containing the following issues: the problem of short-term loans; the legal framework for providing loans and credits; the description of legal entities providing loans and credits; options how to overcome difficult situations resulting from living only with social benefits; the issue of freezing benefits; and outlining possible solutions for excessive debts. A specific and substantive result was the decision of the Olomouc Regional Authority to implement in 2007 a pilot project on preventing debt and to aid the recovery of socially weak and excluded populations.

3.2.3 Other Activities

Working Group on the Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performances

Through the decision of the Minister of the Interior and the Police President a Working Group dealing with the issue of right-wing extremist concerts in the Czech Republic was established. The principal objective of this Working Group is to unify the interpretation and application of Sections

¹¹ In its recommendation No. 19 the CERD requested information on the “*National Action Plan and Any Further Measures Adopted to Implement the Durban Conference and the Action Programme at the National Level*”.

198a, 260, and 261 of the Criminal Code (these Sections regulate the crimes of supporting, propagating or inciting extremist behaviour) in cases of concerts of extremist music bands. The Security Policy Department is responsible for the work of this WG and its members were nominated from security and intelligence services. Furthermore, representatives of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, NGOs and a consultant of the WG issuing expert opinions were also invited to participate in the WG's meetings.

In 2006 two meetings of this Working Group were held. The main outcome of the Working Group was studies developed by Miroslav Mares (Masaryk University, Brno), namely: *“Introduction to the Issue of Right-Wing Extremist Music Performances in the Czech Republic”* and an opinion *“on the interpretation of the legal basis of criminal offences committed by extremists and on problems relating to the evidencing thereof”*. On the basis of the conclusions of these two meetings the opinion of the Working Group *“on the interpretation of the legal basis of criminal offences committed by extremists and on problems relating to the evidencing thereof”* was drawn up. Its most important part is based on distinguishing organisations and movements regulated by the Criminal Code and including the evidence and necessary presentation of supporting statements to be able to prove such crimes within criminal proceedings. This meeting of the Working Group had a wider impact since it broadened the discussion on ambiguous procedures when interpreting and applying the law on aforementioned criminal offences and brought this discussion to the level of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office urged the Supreme Court to issue a unifying opinion on the interpretation of the legal basis of Section 260 of the Criminal Code. This unifying opinion was issued on 13 December 2006 and is based on argumentation identical to the views of the Working Group.

The importance of the Working Group is reflected mainly in its efforts to gather sufficient evidence for the police which are necessary for successful prosecution and conviction of persons who in the context of organising the above-mentioned concerts promote the suppression of fundamental human rights and disseminate racial hatred. For that purpose the Ministry of the Interior drew up and in 2007 published an **“Opinion on the interpretation of the legal basis of criminal offences committed by extremists and on problems relating to the evidencing thereof.”**¹² Further activities of the Working Group will focus on achieving routine application of agreed interpretation rule, in particular on drawing up guidelines for the Police of the Czech Republic.

Applying State Power in the Area of the Right of Assembly

In connection with entities registered under Act No. 83/1990 Coll., on the Assembly of Citizens, as amended, and Act No. 424/1991 Coll., on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements, as amended, the civic association Communist Union of Youth (CUY) was dissolved on 12 October 2006 by the decision of the Ministry of the Interior and as a follow up to investigations held in 2005. The said civic association did not fully respond to the call of the Ministry of the Interior of 25 November 2005 concerning reservations to the CYU document originally called *“Political Programme of CUY”*, currently *“Programme of CUY”*¹³. Because of the objective of denying the right

¹² This Opinion is accessible on the website of the Ministry of the Interior www.mvcr.cz in the section Dokumenty (Documents), sub-section Extremismus (Extremism).

¹³ The Ministry of the Interior delivered to the CUY a notice and call under Sec. 12 (3) Act No. 83/1990 Coll., with regard to the fact that in the case concerned the association was excluded from participating in political life of Czech society, such activity being regulated by the above-mentioned Act in accordance with which the CUY was established. In this regard it was taken into account that the *“Political Programme of the CUY”* proclaimed on its website does not comply with the provisions of Sec. 4 of Act No. 83/1990 Coll., under which for example associations whose aim is to deny and restrict personal, political or other rights of citizens on the grounds of their nationality, race, origin, political or other conviction, religious faith or social position, or to incite hate and intolerance of such characteristics, or to support violence or otherwise violate the Constitution and laws, as well as associations which try to achieve their targets in a manner which is in contradiction with the Constitution and other laws, are not permitted. Along with the call of the Ministry of the Interior for the CUY to abstain from prohibited activities the CUY was also required to provide the Ministry of the Interior with information on its adopted measures within the specified term (the original deadline of 31 December 2005 was on the basis of an application by the CUY extended until 3 March 2006).

for private ownership of the means of production the Ministry of the Interior came to the conclusion that their activities did not conform to fundamental democratic principles. The CUY lodged an action against this decision at the City Court of Prague, which has not yet decided on the case.

Preventing Radicalisation of Persons from Immigrant Communities

The Ministry of the Interior does not underestimate the danger of respective radicalisation and recruitment of persons from immigrant communities to terrorist organisations. Through their partners abroad and thanks to its own analytical activities the Ministry is aware of developments in individual countries. The Ministry is also actively involved in international cooperation concerning this area, whereby special attention is paid to EU activities. A range of EU documents deal, directly or indirectly, with the issue of radicalisation of immigrant communities and prevention of recruitment of their members to terrorism. Thus the following documents must be mentioned: the European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy¹⁴ (an integral part of this Strategy is the EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism and its updates respectively), and the European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism¹⁵ and its relevant Action Plan. A number of international organisations and institutions, such as the Council of Europe¹⁶, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and last but not least the UN, also partially deal with the issue in question.

A key, publicly accessible document is the national Action Plan on Combating Terrorism updated for the years 2005 - 2007¹⁷ containing all fundamental tasks to be met in the Czech Republic in order to enhance its ability to react to any respective terrorist attack against its interests at home and globally. The National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism specifies in its point 11.1. the task of paying attention to examining the causes of radicalisation of certain groups of populations living in the Czech Republic and to take a pro-active approach to prevent situations which can lead individuals to approving terrorism or to their participation in terrorist activities. This task is met on an ongoing basis.

Strategy for Policing in Relation to Minorities for 2006 – 2007

The Strategy for Policing of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Minorities was adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic by Resolution No. 49 of 11 January 2006. The strategy is a follow up to the previous document - the National Strategy for Policing of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Ethnic and National Minorities, approved in 2003. The aim of the Strategy is to improve the work of police officers in relation to members of national and ethnic minorities, communities of foreign nationals, and socially excluded groups of the population.

In 2006 activities for policing in relation to minorities were planned by each regional administration of the Czech police and are included in the document “*The Plan of Activities of the Police of the Czech Republic in Relation to Minorities*” (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”). Such plans are prepared by liaisons for minorities (hereinafter referred to as “liaisons”) together with their working groups under a single pattern developed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, and are approved by the directors of individual police administrations.

The following activities have been included in the plans of regional administrations of the Czech police: activities concerning the training of selected police officers regarding the issue of policing in a multicultural society; specific forms of cooperation between the Czech police (police officers engaged in work with minorities), minorities and representatives of local authorities, state administration bodies and NGOs; and preventive activities, cooperation with schools in the region (i.e. lectures at selected basic and secondary schools on the issues of racism, extremism and police work in a multicultural society); and the involvement of a relevant liaison for educational and spare-time projects for minorities organised by NGOs. However, each plan also

¹⁴ *The European Union Counter Terrorism Strategy*, Brussels, 30 November 2005, 14469/3/05, REV 3.

¹⁵ *The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism*, Brussels, 24 November 2005, 14781/1/05, REV 1.

¹⁶ In this context the *European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism*, open for signing in Warsaw since 16 May 2005, must be mentioned. The Czech Republic has not yet ratified this document.

¹⁷ *The National Action Plan on Combating Terrorism (Updated version for the years 2005-2007)* was adopted by Government Resolution No. 1466 of 16 November 2006.

contains specific activities which take into account the local conditions of a given region and general priorities of individual regional police administrations.

First Part of an Information Campaign Focused on Recruiting Members of Minorities into the Czech Police

The aim of this campaign was to provide members of minorities with information on options and conditions of work within the Czech police. A target group of the campaign was members of all national and ethnic minorities living in the Czech Republic who satisfy basic conditions for joining the police. One of the principal ideas of the entire project was also to present the police as a contemporary “company” free from prejudices which is open to accepting members of minorities and which understands this step as a step enriching the company culture.

In 2006 the campaign was held in Prague, Usti nad Labem and in Brno. The Ministry of the Interior subsidised the project and entered into an agreement with an external agency, Creative Bazaar, which implemented the project. The agency created and, in cooperation with the Czech police, distributed posters and leaflets and broadcast radio spots. Information leaflets were distributed to associations, schools and the agency made use of city-lights as well. Posters and radio spots invited respective applicants from among minorities to attend presentations by the police; leaflets provided basic information on conditions for joining the police. In Prague and in Usti nad Labem the campaign was linked to ‘Days with the Police’ (10 September in Prague and 17 September in Usti Labem).

With regard to Act No. 273/2001 Coll., on the Rights of Members of National Minorities, it is not possible to record members of national minorities who applied, have been accepted or who serve within the Czech police, thus evaluation of the effectiveness of the campaign cannot be based on precise data. However, an evaluation carried out by the Czech police shows that interest in the campaign was quite extensive. Human Resources Departments of the Czech police were contacted (by telephone or personally), by applicants who requested more information on police work. In general, there were tens of persons from the whole republic who showed a more serious interest in joining the Czech police just on the basis of the campaign in question and who declared a nationality other than Czech. However, the majority of these persons did not meet the basic conditions for joining the police, most frequently they had not completed the minimum secondary education and were not citizens of the Czech Republic. Currently, several individual members of minorities have been included in the enrolment procedure.

The Issue of Extremism in the System of Prevention

Preventive Programmes at the Local Level

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the activities of an intra-governmental body - the **Republic Committee for Crime Prevention**, which has among its principal activities the implementation of a programme which involves cities with the highest crime rates and a culmination of other pathological social phenomena. The essential conceptual document for the preventive policy of the state in the field of crime is the “*Strategy for Crime Prevention 2004-2007*” (hereinafter referred to as the “Strategy”), approved by Government Resolution No. 393/2004.

The specific system of assistance is ensured by the “**Programme of Crime Prevention at the Local Level – Partnership**”⁴⁴. This is a non-repressive method through which it has been possible since 1996 to systematically focus on the improvement of inter-ethnic relationships, to overcome prejudice, to limit xenophobia, to increase tolerance and patience on the side of the majority, and to emancipate, educate and find a place in society for the Roma minority. It is meant to eliminate or at least alleviate the social exclusion of Roma communities, the consequence of such exclusion being also an increased risk of racist and extremist attitudes. Projects focus mainly on children and youth, whose system of values and habits is more open to positive changes.

Therefore the priority of the Partnership Programme is the national minority of Roma, showing for a long period of time the highest risks in terms of security. The Programme tries to decrease the social handicaps of Roma and to support their full integration. General objectives of the Partnership Programme are to maximally decrease risks and consequences relating to crime, in turn enhancing the feeling of safety of citizens, and as well to strengthen trust in the police and institutions of public administration. Towns displaying the highest rate of crimes committed and demonstrating a

large accumulation of other pathological social phenomena – unemployment, poverty, extremist manifestations, socially excluded Roma communities, and so forth – are included in the Partnership Programme. **In 2006 six towns (villages) implemented eleven projects relating to the Roma community** which were subsidised in total by CZK 1,581,000. In 2006 regions had, for the first time, the possibility to submit projects. In the area of decreasing handicaps of the Roma community two projects were implemented at the level of regions (the Olomouc Region and the South Moravian Region), subsidised by the amount of CZK 457,000. Funds were allocated under the Government Resolution from the Budget Chapter “General Cash Management”, however finance was not earmarked from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. The condition upon which projects were supported was co-financing by a municipality and the active participation of Roma in their implementation.

Activities within the Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic

These were mainly activities to support projects carried out by NGOs providing legal consultancy to foreign nationals and developing relationships between foreigners and their communities and Czech nationals.

As regards legal consultancy services rendered to foreign nationals the Asylum and Migration Policy Department subsidised ten projects by an amount totalling CZK 2,702,000. Target groups of such projects to develop relationships between foreigners, their communities, and the majority society, are foreign nationals residing for a long period of time in the Czech Republic. These projects are aimed at preventing xenophobia and racism, at creating informative programmes to support the integration of foreigners, at developing relationships between communities in the Czech Republic, and at monitoring the situation of foreign nationals residing in the Czech Republic. Two projects were subsidised by the total amount of CZK 340,000. Such activities partially contribute to the prevention of extremism, racism, and intolerance of and against foreign nationals.

Preventive Programmes Implemented within the Police of the Czech Republic

In 2006 the *Programme of the Ministry of the Interior in the Field of Crime Prevention until 2007* was drawn up and approved by the Minister of the Interior. This is a strategic document laying down the rules for preventive activities within the Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate agencies which will significantly contribute to the joint action of all units and forces of the Ministry in implementing the system of crime prevention.

In order to support the aforementioned activities the Ministry of the Interior earmarks for this purpose each year CZK 3.9 million. One of the explicitly mentioned areas for possible financial support is the “prevention of crimes with a racial and extremist context and prevention of xenophobia. In 2006 two projects were supported by the amount of CZK 248,000. Namely these were research held in Brno and a series of seminars titled “Police in the Multicultural Environment”.

Research

Research on the Integration Process of the Muslim Community in the Czech Republic.

The fact that no extensive research on the Muslim community has been made in the Czech Republic was evaluated by the Ministry of the Interior as a serious deficiency. It was the reason why the Ministry, in 2006, proposed and awarded the project “Research on the Integration Process of the Muslim Community in the Czech Republic”. The research focuses on a description of the integration process of the Muslim community in the Czech Republic. The aim is to obtain basic information on the course and current status concerning the integration of Muslims in society in the Czech Republic. The research will assess the integration paths and will identify the principle obstacles to successful integration of Muslims into the majority society. It should also capture “problematic” moments of such integration which could cause problems for the mutual coexistence of the Muslim community and the rest of the society. Further, it will monitor those obstacles with which Muslims must struggle with when integrating into society and will describe the model of the future Muslim community. The research will also describe how Muslims perceive their position within Czech society and will concentrate on important circumstances affecting their integration. Research outcomes will be disclosed during the year 2007.

Surveys Focusing on Mapping Crime Affecting Socially Excluded Areas.

In 2006 the Ministry of the Interior and the Police of the Czech Republic evaluated the results of a 2005 survey of crime in socially excluded areas in the Usti and Karlovy Vary Regions. The aim of the research was to obtain a detailed overview on the structure and dynamics of crime which is connected to the life of inhabitants of socially deprived areas, especially with respect to social crime determinants specific to such communities. The structure and dynamics of crime were mapped by using stationary surveys where on-the-spot collection of data was made. It is obvious from the collected information that the specific conduct of socially excluded persons (including criminal and pathological social conduct) is a consequence of their adaptation to living conditions in “ghettos” or results from adopting behaviour patterns which are created within such environments and which are transferred from generation to generation during the process of inclusion into such societies. Only a part of criminal conduct, which is a product of the general situation in these areas, can be captured and effectively solved by official institutions. The majority of illegal activities is highly latent and is difficult to expose. This survey confirmed that serious latent crime is a consequence of the overall social situation and often a result of closed minority groups and it causes that petty criminal offences (some types of crimes against property) however have an impact on the entire society. Similar research was carried out in 2006 and will be evaluated in 2007.

Educational Projects

The issue of extremism is a part of educational programmes delivered by secondary police schools of the Ministry of the Interior and training police centres of individual regional administrations of the Czech police within basic vocational preparation and other training courses. This issue is also a part of the curriculum of the Police Academy of the Czech Republic.

In 2006 the Centre for Education towards Human Rights (Secondary Police School of the Ministry of the Interior in Prague) which took the issue of extremism into account by preparing a training manual - *Police among Cultures*, a project – *Language Bridges* and a project - *Communication Skills Aimed at Foreigners*. The module on Education in Human Rights and on Education towards Human Rights contained a special segment taught within an upgrading course for employees of the Ministry of the Interior titled “*The Issue of Extremism in the Czech Republic*”. In August 2006 a short questionnaire concerning the issue of extremism was developed. Then it was completed (anonymously) by students of two classes of basic professional training. Learners proved that their views and attitudes towards this issue are reasonable without inclining to extremism. Problems of extremism were also incorporated in basic professional training in other secondary police schools of the Ministry of the Interior (Brno, Jihlava, Holesov). Specialised courses for managers and deputy managers of lower organisational units of the public order police were taught at the Secondary Police School in Brno within the subject of criminal substantive law and these courses dealt with mass demonstrations such as assemblies of right-wing extremist skinheads or anarchists. The Secondary Police School in Jihlava introduced as a high-level subject a seminar dealing with the problems of the current world including extremism, fundamentalism, and terrorism. The issue of extremism and related phenomena were dealt with theoretically and practically using partial as well as comprehensive model situations within the basic professional training at the Secondary Police School in Holesov. With regard to a supplementary programme of educational activities the school continued to cooperate with the Working Group of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs under the Competence of the Ministry of the Interior and the Czech Police. The Secondary Police School in Pardubice commenced the development of a specialised course - *Extremist Criminal Offences*. The Secondary Police School in Prague – Ruzyně focused mainly on the life-long learning of police officers of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service at units with republic-wide responsibility and competence, and organised specialised and innovative courses aimed at operative investigative activities. Learners who attended such specialised courses were informed about manifestations of extremism, racism and xenophobia. This issue was also incorporated in other courses.

In order to broaden the professional preparation of teachers at secondary police schools and instructors at police training centres, a methodological course *Racism – Extremism* (at the Secondary Police School in Jihlava) was held and was evaluated positively. It was organised under the responsibility of the Training and Police School Administration Department. Participants

recommended that its topics be extended and include the issue of Islam, Islamism, racism within the police service, Jewish issues, and religious sects.

The Police Academy of the Czech Republic deals with the issue of extremism within individual subjects of its Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral programmes as well as within life-long learning. In the academic year 2006/2007 two new courses were opened, namely "*New Types of Extremism*" and "*Spectator Violence*". The Police Academy also offered optional subjects which paid attention to the issues of extremism, racism and anti-Semitism, including xenophobia. The subjects were as follows: "*The Sociology of Ethnic Relationships*" "*The Sociology of Minority Groups*", "*Social Deviation*", and "*Security Policy*"

Handbook for the Police of the Czech Republic

The Ministry of the Interior required the development of a handbook for police officers, "*Symbols Used by Extremists in the Czech Republic*". Its objective is to facilitate the orientation of police officers regarding the current extremist scene and to help them preventing and prosecuting crimes having an extremist context. The handbook is supplemented by the "*Neo-Nazi Calendar*" and "pocket cards" containing pictures of some symbols which should help each police officer on duty to detect and evaluate whether such symbol is permitted or not.

Mass Media

The Ministry of the Interior regularly published on its website (<http://www.mvcr.cz/dokument/index.html#extrem>), in the section "Extremism", documents relating to the issue concerned. The Internet Radio Vnitro (Radio Interior) broadcast in 2006 informative news reacting to topical events in the area of extremism. These are archived and accessible for the general public and journalists on the website www.mvcr.cz in the section "Radio Vnitro".

In the course of 2006 the Ministry issued press releases responding to topical events and issues of extremism. Employees of Public Relations Department responded, on an ongoing basis, to questions from citizens as well as journalists concerning topical events relating to extremism. Public Relations Department employees also informed the general public on the issues of foreign nationals residing in the Czech Republic, on asylum issues, and on other activities of the Ministry relating to combating xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism. Ongoing monitoring of media focused on articles and pieces concerning the Ministry of the Interior and the issue of extremism of published in several foremost Czech printed and electronic media. Within the project "*The World through Children's Eyes*" a new topic was announced last year – "**Criminal Liability of Children and Juveniles – Extremism and Spectator Violence**". A lot of documents were drawn up as a follow up to the aforementioned topics and these were delivered to schools and are published on the website of the Ministry of the Interior <http://www.mvcr.cz/souteze/2006/sod/index.html>.

On the occasion of the World Football Championship held in Germany a new section was added to the website of the Ministry of the Interior: "Mistrovství světa v kopané 2006", which presented useful information for fans who were travelling to the Championship.

Spectator violence

2006 World Football Championship in Germany

When preparing security measures for the 2006 World Football Championship (WFC), the German party declared its intention to express planned cooperation by the document "Joint Declaration on Cooperation in Issues concerning Security on the Occasion of the 2006 World Football Championship, between the Federal Minister of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Minister of the Interior of the Czech Republic" (hereinafter referred to as "Joint Declaration"). It was a political declaration similar to that concluded before the 2000 European Football Championship. The text of the declaration was approved by both ministers during May 2006.

Since 2006 a group chaired by the Police President, met every two weeks in order to prepare Czech police security measures in relation to the 2006 WFC. The staff, in particular, coordinated requirements and needs for the activities and resources of the Czech police in the context of security measures during the 2006 WFC. It was a relatively new coordinating platform for events of a similar scale. In order to ensure security during the 2006 WFC in Germany a number of working meetings and

conferences at expert level were held. These were, apart from by representatives of the Czech police, also attended by employees of the Ministry of the Interior. Specific forms of cooperation during the 2006 WFC were agreed on during the meetings, including the Joint Declaration between the ministers of the Interior of the Czech Republic and Germany. Under the Joint Declaration 33 members of the Czech police were sent to Germany for the period of the Championship. At the conference held in March 2006 in Berlin precise requirements on the operations of “embassies” for fans from the Czech Republic whose activities were co-financed by the Ministry of the Interior were defined. The working meeting of the Permanent Committee on Spectator Violence held in December 2006 in Strasbourg also dealt with security during the 2006 WFC.

Standing Committee of the Council of Europe

The Ministry of Interior, namely its Security Policy Department, is a responsible party for annual development of the National Report of the Czech Republic on Spectator Violence. The National Reports are sent to the Standing Committee of the Council of Europe. Representatives of the Ministry regularly participate in meetings of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events, in Particular Football Matches, which is chaired by PhDr. Radim Bures from the Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

Seminar on the Issue of Techno-parties and Spectator Violence

A seminar organised in cooperation with the Office for Technical Assistance and Information Exchanges (TAIEX), which is a part of the Directorate General of the European Commission for Enlargement, was held on the premises of the Ministry of the Interior on 16 and 17 October 2006. The topics of the two-day workshop were the issues of techno-parties and spectator violence. Experts from France and from Sweden gave presentations there, through which they delivered their experience in solving the issues in question.

Preventive Activities

In 2005 the Ministry of the Interior became a partner in a preventive project for football fans, the umbrella organisation of which is the civil association ProFotbalFans. It is the project “Educational Programme for Social Workers – street-workers, contact and club staff working with the target group of football fans”. The principal aim of the project is to train social workers and prepare them for contact and club work with football fans, in particular at the level of football clubs. Activities within the project continued in 2006. A training seminar for social workers with the participation of trainers from Germany was held in Brno from 16 to 19 January 2006 and an expert mission of social workers including training was organised in Frankfurt from 4 to 8 May 2006.

Within activities carried out by ProFotbalFans, a friendly match between Czech football fans and fans of Wales was held on the occasion of a qualifying match between both national teams for the 2008 European Football Championship.

3.2.4 The Issue of Extremism within the Police of the Czech Republic

Situation in 2006

At the beginning of 2006 the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic was reorganised. As a result of such reorganisation the issues of right-wing and left-wing extremism, including related methodologies, were transferred, as of 1 February 2006, to be within the responsibility of the Terrorism and Extremism Department of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Czech police, which had until then dealt with serious criminal activities with an extremist context having an organised nature or displaying an international element. The issue of spectator violence, dangerous sects or new religious groups and minorities remains within the direct competence of the Office of Criminal Police and Investigation Service of the Police Presidium.

The issues in question were adequately safeguarded within the Criminal Police and Investigation Service at Regional Administrations of the Czech Police as well as at the level of districts. The total number of police officers dealing with extremism was 140 persons. Police officers dealing with left-wing and right-wing extremism were appointed to perform this function and at the same time they have been assigned to also meet tasks of liaisons for work with minorities.

In 2006 the Binding Instruction of the Police President No. 100/2002 was worked on with the aim of amending it so that it would reflect the new situation relating to the issue of extremism. *Amendment of this Binding Instruction has not yet been completed.*

3.3 The Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

3.3.1 The Ministry of Justice

Court Statistics

In 2006 courts of the Czech Republic lawfully sentenced a total of 69,379 persons, which is an increase, in comparison with 2005, by 1,818 persons, i.e. 2.7%. Of this number **in total 96 persons were sentenced for 217 crimes with an extremist or racist context**. This number accounts only for 0.14% of the total number of lawfully sentenced persons. In comparison with 2005 a considerable decline was seen in the number of persons lawfully sentenced for a crime having a racist context since in the previous year 159 persons were sentenced. The share of such crimes also substantially decreased although in 2005 it was also almost negligible (0.24%). The stated number also shows that this segment of crimes is falling after the previous stagnation.

Offenders were most frequently sentenced for the below crimes:

Criminal offence	The provision of the Criminal Code	Number of persons	
		2006	2005
Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms	Sec. 260, Sec. 261	34	67
Defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race and conviction	Sec. 198	14	39
Violence against a group of people or an individual	Sec. 196	21	26
Hooliganism	Sec. 202	7	8
Injury to health	Sec. 221	3	5
Assault against a public official	Sec. 155	2	5
Extortion	Sec. 235	1	2
"Dangerous threats"	Sec. 197a	2	2
Inciting hate against a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms	Sec. 198a	1	2
Infringement of copyright, related rights and rights concerning databases	Sec. 152	0	1
Serious physical injury	Sec. 222	5	1
Theft	Sec. 247	1	1

As regards the above-mentioned results it must be stated that the reporting of a criminal offence as a crime having a racist context is dependant on the decision of the relevant judge, taking into account the circumstances of the case.

For the aforementioned criminal offences six persons received unconditional sentences of imprisonment, which accounts for 6.3% of lawfully sentenced persons and of these six persons, for one the sentence was for up to one year and for five persons from one to five years of imprisonment; 44 persons, i.e. 45.8% of the sentenced persons, received suspended sentences; whilst 18 persons, i.e. 15.6%, were sentenced to community service.

Of the total number of sentenced persons 13 were, according to courts, repeat offenders, which accounts for 13.5%, and on the other hand 35 persons, i.e. 36.5%, were first-time offenders. 18 juveniles were sentenced which accounts for 18.8% of the total number of persons lawfully sentenced

for criminal offences having a racist context. Only two female offenders were sentenced, which accounts for 2.1%.

Activities of the Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice meets, on an ongoing basis, tasks laid down by Government Resolutions, since crimes having a racist subtext are paid continuous attention to during regular six monthly and annual evaluations of activities carried out by courts. These types of criminal activities are reported separately by individual courts. This area is monitored also by supervisory bodies of the Ministry of Justice and within inspections which concentrate on controlling the speed and smoothness of proceedings.

Probation and Mediation Service

General Provisions

Since its establishment (1 January 2002) the Probation and Mediation Service has processed regular statistical reports on the activities of individual PMS centres and it evaluates the situation in terms of PMS involvement in solving criminal cases linked to extremism. Collected findings show that PMS centres recorded only a minimum number of cases relating to extremism: in 2002 – 75, in 2003 – 102, in 2004 – 87, and in 2005 in total there were 61 newly recorded cases, which accounts approximately for 0.3 (i.e. 0.4%) of the total number of new cases; **in 2006 they solved only 41 cases which accounts for 0.2% of the total number of cases.**

In 2001 the Ministry of Justice drew up the *Policy of Probation and Mediation Activities within Combating Extremism* (the “Policy”), the tasks of which have met by PMS staff within assigned deadlines. In Point II of the Policy the Directorate of PMS maps in compliance with assigned tasks and on an ongoing basis the situation concerning probation and mediation activities with offenders of crimes having an extremist context, including the use of alternative approaches and sanctions for such offenders. Interim information provided by probation service officers and assistants shows that PMS staff work with offenders and victims of extremist crimes during pre-trial proceedings (*most frequently within the drawing up of a report before a decision is taken or if custody is replaced by supervision*), and following the trial if punishment through community work or supervision is imposed. Within their supervision duties officers (*assistants*) work with offenders of this type of crime individually; the inclusion of offenders into a rehabilitation (social) or any other programme is very exceptional. The work of PMS with offenders of such criminal offences reflects the current situation in practice – presently there is not any specialised programme for the perpetrators of racially motivated criminal acts.

Information on Preparing a Rehabilitation Programme

In the second half of 2004 the system of awarding preliminary accreditation for probation programmes as stipulated in Sec. 17 of Act No. 218/2003 Coll., on the Liability of Youth for Illegal Acts and the Judicial System Concerning Youth, was established and later applied through cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and PMS. In total 50 entities applied to be accredited within the system. However, none of these probation programmes were specifically focused on work with juvenile offenders of racially motivated crimes.

International experience

Foreign experience from work with offenders of extremist crimes shows that an individual approach brings better results than group work. The development of specific programmes aimed at changing the behaviour of groups of offenders of criminal acts with an extremist context does not appear, based on current experience (*for example long-term work with a group of young skinheads in Germany*) to be an efficient working approach since it is difficult to bring about, in such a group, changes in the attitudes and conduct of those offenders. The current practice used for example in Northern Ireland, the Netherlands or Australia, represents a different approach towards work with perpetrators of crimes motivated by extremism – the solution of complex conflict situations is oriented towards utilising tools of restorative justice, which could be mediation or family “conferences”

(carried out for example in Canada or New Zealand). This community model is used especially because it does not concentrate only on the offender but also on the victim and at the same time it considers the needs and interests of the community where the extremist crime in question was committed. Another well-proven experience from abroad is an approach which uses a targeted project assuming close cooperation between the police, public prosecutors, probation officers and voluntary social service in order to solve crimes having an extremist context.

During the project implementation, the target locality/localities where the crime in question is committed is/are mapped in full detail, the target groups of offenders are defined and possible strategies to solve such crimes are selected. **Such practice has not yet been implemented in the Czech Republic.** On the basis of agreed cooperation between PMS, public prosecutors and police bodies, through the policy of cooperation between PMs and the remaining two authorities, probation officers endeavour to involve PMS in solving cases relating to extremist conduct. On the other hand it should be pointed out that the unsatisfactory staffing of PMS which has been persistent for a long period of time does not enable PMS to develop all related activities.

In the context of the proposal to develop a rehabilitation programme for offenders of racially motivated crimes it is possible to use, to a certain extent, the “*Strategy of Piloting a Rehabilitation Programme to Be Used within Criminal Proceedings with Offenders of Less Serious Racially Motivated Crimes*” drawn up by the Government Commissionaire for Human Rights back in 1999. This document takes into account Czech practice and the experiences of Germany and the United Kingdom resulting from work with offenders of the above-mentioned criminal acts, and it proposes both specific methods of work and a possible form for the rehabilitation programme. However, the developed model of the programme has not yet been tested in practice.

During the year 2004 PMS in cooperation with the NGO Partners Czech piloted the programme “*Street Law – the Law for Everyday*”. This programme concentrated on increasing legal awareness and strengthening the social skills of juveniles and young adults who are first-time offenders. The Programme was established in cooperation with three piloting regions – the East Bohemian Region, the Central Bohemian Region, and the South Moravian Region – and afterwards it was implemented in three selected cities of these regions. – Brno, Pardubice, and Prague. In 2005 this programme was awarded accreditation by the Ministry of Justice and was included in the list of probation programmes as stipulated by Act on the Judicial System Concerning Youth.¹⁸ The said programme, though not specifically focused on work with offenders of crimes having a racist context, may be used in its current form also for the purposes of work with offenders belonging to the aforementioned group or it might be, upon agreement with Partners Czech (*an author of the programme*) specifically modified for a target group of offenders involved in racist criminal acts.

In the course of 2004 PMS in collaboration with the NGO Association for Probation and Mediation in Justice – Institute for Probation and Mediation, Swiss Verein zur Entwicklung der Bewährungshilfe in Osteuropa (VEBO), and Bewährungs- und Vollzugsdienste - Justizvollzug Kanton Zürich, prepared a pilot programme - „**Lehrenprogramme**“ – **Training Programmes**. A main target group of the project are juvenile offenders (between 15 – 18 years) who have had imposed on them, by a court or a public prosecutor’s office, a corrective educational measure under which they are obliged to participate in a probation programme. They are offenders at an age at which their personality is being formed and they must solve problems relating to their future life (job career, partner relationships, relationship with parents, development of their interests, and so forth). Completion of a specialised training programme should increase the probability that the “criminal career” of these young people will discontinue or at least will diminish. The programme is currently being implemented in the West Bohemian Region, the South Bohemian Region, and in Prague (according to judicial regions). The aim of the project is to extend this model of the programme to other judicial regions/districts in the Czech Republic, including training trainers of the programme who will be able to deliver the programme. The Czech portfolio

¹⁸ The programme will be in this year extended, in cooperation with Partners Czech, extended to the majority of districts of judicial regions of the Czech Republic. The content of the programme includes topics pertaining both criminal and family, labour and civil law. A part of the programme was also blocks focused on the development of social skills of clients. The pilot programme included altogether 24 juvenile and young adult offenders, who attended the programme seven times a week and eight hours a day, always on Saturday, once in two or three weeks. The evaluation shows that the programme was successfully completed in Prague by 71.4% of clients in Brno 72.7 % of clients and in Pardubice 66.7 % clients. As regards an attained level of legal knowledge tested after completion of the programme it may be stated that, **43.75 %** participants achieved the level of **very good knowledge**, **50 %** of participants achieved the level of **good knowledge** and **6.25 %** of participants achieved the level of **satisfactory legal knowledge**.

version of the programme has been already established. The opinion is that this programme could be, if necessary, modified for the purpose of work with a specific group of offenders of crimes having a racist context.

Public prosecutors and judges are informed, on an ongoing basis, on the results of the aforementioned projects through reports by implementing teams and by individual PMS centres. Within all three projects, seminars presenting results in individual judicial districts were held and judicial representatives and representatives of the cooperating institutions were always invited to participate.

An important prerequisite for developing further PMS activities in the area of programmes aimed at offenders and victims of crimes with an extremist context is to interconnect and make more effective cooperation between PMS and law enforcing authorities and other entities, in particular social and other services and programmes. The purpose of this joint work by participating bodies is, *inter alia*, to meet the goal of the governmental measure against movements suppressing human rights and freedoms, i.e. to comply with the strategy for combating extremism. With regard to the fact that PMS centres report only exceptional experiences regarding work with offenders of racially motivated crimes (so far on average less than 0.5% of cases of the total number of cases recorded) it is now impossible to submit an effective model of work with such perpetrators. If we do not want to only apply foreign experience and methods used abroad for working with offenders of crimes having an extremist context, it will be necessary to acquire more of our own experience. It must be emphasised that gathering experience unambiguously requires more intensive cooperation among PMS centres and in particular with the police and public prosecutors when solving such criminal offences. This process of cooperation has been carried out since 2002, when PMS centres began systematically to develop cooperation with law enforcement bodies. In the context of criminal cases demonstrating extremist conduct, which have recently been occurring more frequently, PMS strove to participate more frequently in such cases, particularly in the preparatory phases of the relevant criminal proceedings. However, it is a fact that the police, public prosecutors and judges do not very often solve such cases in cooperation with PMS centres.

Number of cases recorded by PMS in individual regions between in 2005 and 2006

Regions according to court administration	Total number of cases in 2005	Of which with a racial context	Total number of cases in 2006	Of which with a racial context
Prague	2215	6 (0%)	1879	2 (0.1%)
Central Bohemia	2415	11 (0.5%)	2326	4 (0.2%)
South Bohemia	2216	4 (0.2%)	1982	2 (0.1%)
West Bohemia	3128	14 (0.4%)	2467	3 (0.1%)
North Bohemia	3957	20 (0.5)	4024	10 (0.2%)
East Bohemia	2609	2 (0.1%)	2384	1 (0.0%)
South Moravia	4455	8 (0.2%)	4621	8 (0.2%)
North Moravia	5225	15 (0.3%)	4876	9 (0.2%)
Total – Czech Republic	26 220	80 (0.3%)	24 559	39 (0.2%)

3.3.2 Supreme State Prosecutor's Office¹⁹

Table.1: Crimes motivated by racial, nationalist or similar hatred in 2005 and 2006

Crimes motivated by racial or similar hatred (in 2005 and 2006)	Total no. of persons prosecuted	Total number of persons charged
2005	294 (+46 SPP)	264 (+45 SPP)
2006	221 (+52 SPP)	192 (+51 SPP)

Table 2: The total number of persons prosecuted, charged and sentenced in the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006

Year	Prosecuted	Charged	Sentenced	Summary prep. proceedings
2005	86 992	75 206	67 561	21 092
2006	81 743	70477	69 379	27 943

Table 2 enables the comparison of monitored values contained in Table. 1, in terms of the total number of persons prosecuted or charged and persons involved in accelerated pre-trial proceedings as well as persons against whom a motion for punishment was lodged during the years 2005 and 2006 (aggregated numbers of sentenced persons are included in the year 2005).

The share of all crimes motivated by racial, nationalist or similar hatred in the total amount of crime remained quite minimal in 2006, as in the previous year, and by a long margin did not reach 0.5%. Thus the composition of crimes in 2006 did not see any substantial changes when compared to 2005.

In 2006 a moderate increase was recorded as regards the crime of support and propagation of movements suppressing fundamental human rights and freedoms under Sec. 261 of the Criminal Code. The year-on-year comparison shows that the number of persons who were prosecuted (6.8%) and charged with this crime was higher by 6.8% or by 6.2% respectively. As regards other monitored criminal offences, these displayed a decline, in many cases very significant one, which may be proven by the below table.

Criminal offences motivated by racial, nationalist or other hatred were predominantly committed by persons from an irregular social environment; in the majority of cases the offenders were juveniles. The average age of offenders was sometimes lower than the ceiling for criminal liability. As for social composition, these were primarily offenders who attained a lower education and came from problematic social environment. These were usually less serious verbal or physical attacks, while offenders were considerably under the influence of a wrong crowd or under the influence of alcohol.

It may be assumed that a trend which was partially discontinued in 2004 will continue: the fact that this type of crime has been steadily on the decline.

In 2006 public prosecutors' offices continued to follow General Instruction No. 3/1995, and after it was repealed they followed **General Instruction No. 4/2006, on the punishment of criminal offences motivated by racial, national, political or religious hatred** which came into effect on 1 October 2006. This Instruction is significant in terms of the clarification of this type of crime as one of the priorities of public prosecutors' offices. However, it is also important in the area of procedural law (in performing supervision, court proceedings and reviewing of cases with an option to lodge an appeal or to prepare a draft complaint against a breach of law).

¹⁹ Statistics of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office as well as court statistics differ from police statistics with respect to the time period within which a crime is reported. The time when the crime was committed is not what is decisive, but rather the time when the State Prosecutor prepares the criminal charge, or decides to drop charges, and so forth.

**Overview of prosecuted and charged persons
for crimes motivated by racist, national, or similar hatred**

Czech Rep.	Sec. 196/2 prosec. charged		Sec. 196/3 prosec. charged		Sec. 198 prosec. charged		Sec. 198a prosec. charged		Sec. 219/2g prosec. charged		Sec. 221/2b prosec. charged	
	2005	74	67	0	0	90	81	3	2	3	3	18
2006	48	45	0	0	58	50	3	1	0	0	11	11
+/- 2005	-35.1%	-32.8%	0%	0%	-35.6%	-38.3%	0.0%	-50.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-38.9%	-38.9%

Czech Rep.	Sec. 222/2b prosec. charged		Sec. 235/2f prosec. charged		Sec. 257/2b prosec. charged		Sec. 260 prosec. charged		Sec. 261 prosec. charged		Sec. 261a prosec. charged	
	2005	7	7	0	0	2	2	23	18	73	65	1
2006	3	3	0	0	2	2	16	11	78	69	2	0
+/- 2005	-57.1%	-57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-30.4%	-38.9%	6.8%	6.2%	-100.0%	-100.0%

3.4 The Ministry of Defence

In 2006 the Ministry of Defence continued implementing tasks in compliance with the approved “Strategy for Preventing Pathological Social Phenomena for 2005 – 2009”. This Strategy defines basic starting points and directions, and lays down priorities and tasks for preventing undesirable social phenomena in their entirety, which concerns also extremism, racism, xenophobia, islamophobia, and anti-Semitism. Implementation of this Strategy is supported by an internal standard act – the Order of the Minister of Defence No. 20 of 15 August. 2005 “Prevention of Undesirable Social Phenomena” and a task list of the Minister of Defence No. 190/2004-8764. By this task list the Ministry adopted further suitable preventive measures covering the issue of racism and xenophobia, mainly in relation to the Roma ethnic group. In order to solve preventive issues of undesirable social phenomena the Ministry established the *Ministerial Commission for Preventing Undesirable social Phenomena*, which is a collective, advisory, coordinating and initiating body of the Minister of Defence.

Preventive programmes targeting undesirable social phenomena are incorporated into the “*Strategy of Training of Ministry of Defence Personnel, Building and Developing the Military Educational System from 2006 to 2011*” or into the Annex to this Strategy “*The System of Education on Human Rights and Education on Human Rights*”.

As regards educational area programmers for teams of trainers from military schools and training facilities and methodologists dealing with the prevention of undesirable social phenomena of military units, and facilities were created, among them a training block “*Radicalism and Its Manifestations*”, which also contains topics such as “Racism”, “Nationalism”, “Extremism Today”, “Anti-Semitism”, and “Roma Issues - History, and the Present”. At the University of Defence a three-term course for trainers involved in the prevention of undesirable social phenomena was implemented and attended by thirteen trainers. The issue of national minorities, their position within society, including negative phenomena, such as nationalism, racism, and xenophobia, were included into the curricula of individual grades of military secondary schools in the subject “Civics and Basics of Social Sciences”. The problem of racial intolerance was explained also when teaching about undesirable social phenomena in the framework of “Management”. A “*Manual of Prevention of Undesirable Social Phenomena*” was drawn up and distributed as a set of basic information for soldiers undergoing initial training.

In its preventive activities in 2006 the Military Police (MP) also devoted attention to extremism, racism, and xenophobia. This attention corresponded to the danger of these issues in Czech society. The topic of racism and xenophobia is permanently included in the programmes of

discussions and lectures for newly enlisted soldiers. Programmes took into consideration also results of the last continual survey “*A Military Professional 2004*” which highlighted still persisting prejudices, however in 2006 this survey was not carried out.

In order to early reveal indications of the committing of committing crimes, close cooperation between the MP, commanding bodies, commissions for preventing undesirable social phenomena, the Open Line of the Office of the Ministry of Defence, and officers of the Inspection of the Minister of Defence continued.

The issues of extremism, racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, and their monitoring and solution are dealt with by the Chief Inspector of the Protection of Human Rights who works at the Inspection of the Minister of Defence. In the year reviewed no employee contacted the Chief Inspector to complain about violations of human rights as a consequence of racial or any other discrimination. It may be also stated that in recent years, which also applies to 2006, the Inspection of the Minister of Defence did not record any complaint about discriminatory conduct on the grounds of race or ethnicity. Interviews conducted during checks carried out by the Inspection of the Minister of Defence did not show any negative experiences of soldiers or civil employees with regard to xenophobia or racial intolerance.

With regard to repressive activities it is necessary to state that manifestations of extremism, racism and xenophobia occurred in the Army of the Czech Republic only very rarely. From 2002 until 2005 the Military Police investigated six criminal offences motivated by extremism. In 2006 the Czech police investigated only one case without the cooperation with the Military Police. The crime concerned was committed outside the military environment by a professional soldier who was off duty.

3.5 Preventive Activities

3.5.1 Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Curricula

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) issued the Framework Educational Programme for Basic Education (hereinafter referred to as the “FEPBE”), laying down the scope of the compulsory content of subjects. In compliance with the FEPBE, schools draw up their own educational documents – school educational programmes. Schools will commence teaching in accordance with the aforementioned FEPBE on 1 September 2007.²⁰ The issue of human rights, multicultural education and education towards tolerance is explicitly contained in the educational module “Man and Society”, aimed at forming positive civic attitudes, strengthening desirable orientation on correct values and integration of knowledge and skills from various branches, in particular humanities. It develops awareness of coexistence with European civilisation and culture and promotes adoption of values on which the current Europe is being built. An important part of education in the given educational module is the prevention of racist, xenophobic and extremist attitudes, education towards tolerance and respect for human rights as well as education towards respect for natural and cultural heritage. The educational module “Man and Society” includes history and education towards citizenship and at the same time it is reflected in other educational modules and the whole life of a school. Due to its educational content it directly follows up the educational module called “Man and His World” which depicts “the world of society” to pupils at the first level of basic school. Cross-reference topics present to pupils urgent problems of the current as well as future world and are becoming an important and integral part of basic education. These are important elements of basic education and help develop pupils’ integrity especially with regard to their attitudes and values. Basic education contains the following cross-reference topics: Personal and Social Education, Education of a Democratic Citizen, Education towards European and Global Continuity, Multicultural Education, Environmental Education, Media Education.

²⁰ The full text of the FEPBE is published on www.msmt.cz.

Training of Teachers

The MEYS granted accreditation to the Terezin Memorial and the Educational and Cultural Centre of the Jewish Museum in Prague which are unique educational institutions with exclusive authorisation to organise seminars for teachers of basic and secondary schools on the holocaust and anti-Semitism. Seminars have been held since 2001. A special seminar for teachers of basic and secondary schools “How to Teach the Holocaust” is funded by the Ministry of Education, which co-finances also related international conferences. As of 31 December 2006 approximately 2,000 teachers have been trained and have become, after completing the seminar, trained methodologists for teaching the holocaust at basic and secondary schools in the Czech Republic.

The MEYS participates in activities of the Coordination Commission on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events, in Particular Football Matches. In 2006 it took part in drawing up the National Report of the Czech Republic on Spectator Violence which covered the period from June 2005 to May 2006.

On 24 and 25 April 2006 the MEYS organised in cooperation with the School Commission of the Council of Europe in Prague the 3rd seminar of Ministers of Education of the Council of Europe and the countries of the European Cultural Convention entitled: **“Teaching Remembrance: Cultural Heritage – Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow”**. This event was attended by 50 delegations headed by respective Ministers of Education of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Cultural Convention or by their duly appointed representatives. Representatives of the countries having the status of an observer at the Council of Europe, namely Israel, Canada, Mexico, Japan, and the USA, participated as well. The draft programme of the seminar was drawn up by an international working group, appointed by the Council of Europe, among whose members were representatives of the MEYS and other experts of the Czech Republic. Participants appreciated the system and good professional education of Czech teachers and activities supported by the MEYS in the framework of teaching the holocaust.

In 2006 the Institute of Pedagogical and Psychological Advisory offered to teachers a seminar **Extremism as an Educational Risk – Prevention and Assistance** and the Teachers’ Training Faculty of Palacky University in Olomouc prepared the 11th Summer School **“Education towards Citizenship within School Educational Programmes Aimed at Combating Racial and National Intolerance”**. About 120 teachers of basic and secondary schools participated in this Summer School.

Protection of Children and Youth from Pathological Social Phenomena

On the basis of Government Resolution No. 7343 of 7 April 2003 the MEYS has drawn up the Strategy for Prevention of Pathological Social Phenomena Pertaining to Children and Youth for the Years 2005 – 2008 (hereinafter referred to as the *“Strategy”*). The fundamental objectives of the *Strategy* are education towards a healthy life style, the development and support of social competences, enhancing coordination and controlling specific primary cross-ministries prevention, and achieving better quality and effectiveness of programmes. The MEYS annually allocates from its budget approximately CZK 20.5 million to subsidise “Programmes within the Scope of Competence of the MEYS to Support Activities for Preventing Pathological Social Phenomena Pertaining to Children and Youth”.

Subsidies

MEYS Subsidy Programmes

Programme of National Support for Work with Children and Youth

Within the Programme of National Support for Work with Children and Youth the amount of about CZK 170 million was provided for spare time activities of children and youth.

Programme of Supporting Education in the Languages of National Minorities and Multicultural Education

The MEYS invites applicants to participate in this programme under Government Regulation No. 98/2002 Coll., laying down conditions and rules on providing subsidies from the state budget on the activities of members of national minorities. In 2006 the MEYS funded 53 projects by an amount totalling CZK 13,587,124.

Programme on Supporting Integration of the Roma

The MEYS every year invites applicants to participate in the programme aimed at supporting the education of Roma pupils and students, and also at educating teachers of Roma pupils, at pre-school education of Roma children, and at implementing leisure and interest activities for Roma children and youth. In 2006 the MEYS provided a subsidy for 56 projects amounting to CZK 12,611,374.

Support of Roma Students at Secondary Schools

The objective of the stated programme is to support the studies of Roma students whose families have problems financially supporting their children at schools. Funds are earmarked for partial or complete payments of costs of students, i.e. tuition fees, meals, accommodation, travel expenses, school equipment and textbooks, and personal protective devices/equipment (where appropriate). In 2006 the MEYS supported 3,237 applications by the amount of CZK 13,870,500.

Development Educational Programme “Teacher’s Assistant for Socially Disadvantaged Children and Pupils”

This Programme is determined for legal entities executing activities of schools, and entities established by registered churches or religious societies which have been authorised to exercise a special right to found schools.

European Social Funds - ESF

In 2006 MEYS initiated Measure 3.3.1 of the Operational Programme “Human Resources Development”, “Enhancing Education at Schools and School facilities and Development of Supportive Systems in Education – Project – Centres of Minority Integration”.

3.5.2 Ministry of Culture

Regional Culture and Culture of National Minorities

The role of the Ministry of Culture in 2006, as in previous years, involved especially preventive actions aimed at combating extremism, racism, and xenophobia. Through subsidy programmes the Ministry of Culture supported some cultural events and activities the aim of which was to cultivate society particularly by recognising the culture of different nationalities and ethnic groups. These were mainly events which were included in subsidy programmes; namely a programme supporting cultural activities of members of national minorities living in the Czech Republic, a programme supporting the integration of foreign nationals residing in the Czech Republic, and a programme supporting the integration of members of the Roma community. By mutual interconnection the cultures may recognise each other, mutually enrich one another and enhance understanding, which might lead to decreasing manifestations of xenophobia or racism. Promotion of cultural activities of members of national minorities continued, as in the previous year, according to the “*Strategy of an Effective State Support of Culture in the Czech Republic (Cultural Policy)*” approved by Government Resolution No. 401 of 28 April 199, updated by Government Resolution No. 40 of 10 January 2001.

In 2006 the Ministry of Culture announced for the sixth time the grant programme **supporting the integration of foreigners residing in the Czech Republic.**²¹

²¹ Its implementation arises from (besides the aforementioned Government Resolution No. 40/2001) Government Resolution No. 1266 of 11 December 2000 on implementing “Principles of the Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic and on the Draft Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners Residing in the Czech Republic”. Various types of cultural and cultural-educational activities as well as activities focused on religion are supported within this programme. Projects may contain, *inter alia*, publication and documentary activities, production of films, radio and television programmes and multiethnic cultural events. Projects are determined not only for foreign nationals themselves but also for the majority society since it can be assumed that a broadening knowledge of the cultures of other ethnic groups and of their differences leads to the eradication of prejudice and the overcoming of racist attitudes.

In 2006 applicants, among whom civic associations prevailed, submitted 34 projects. State subsidies were granted to 22 projects which were supported by CZK 2,500,000 in total. Projects had different contents and scopes and a number of them followed up projects which had been subsidised in the two previous years. These projects ranked among the most significant ones in terms of preventing racism, xenophobia, and extremism.

A grant programme “**Promotion of the Integration of Members of the Roma Community**” is essential for the development of ethnic culture but also for education towards a multicultural society and towards reversing prejudice, racism and xenophobic attitudes.

In 2006 in total 33 applicants with 38 projects participated in a tender. The majority of these were civic associations, however also religious organisations, benevolent societies and limited liability companies participated. In total 23 projects were supported, which together received the amount of CZK 2,000,000.

Churches and Religious Societies

In 2006 the Ministry of Culture as an authority for registering churches and religious societies and associations of churches and religious societies and for maintaining the register of religious legal entities did not report any problems with extremist or racist manifestations coming from registered or recorded entities or their representatives.

In 2006 no new church or religious society was registered. The following churches and religious societies filed applications for registration:

- Buddhism of Diamond Way – Kagjü line;
- Vishva Nirmala Dharma;
- Russian Orthodox Church, subordinated to Moscow and the whole Russia Patriarch, in Karlovy Vary, in the parochial district with the Church of Saint Peter and Paul the Apostle.

In all above three cases administrative proceedings concerning registration were not completed by the end of 2006.

Within the administrative proceedings for registration the Ministry of Culture collects information on respective extremist, xenophobic, racist or other similarly dangerous manifestations of groups applying for registration.

The provisions of Sec. 5 of Act No. 3/2002 Coll., on Freedom of Religious Belief and the Status of Churches and Religious Societies and on the Amendment to Some Other Acts (the Act on Churches and Religious Societies) as amended, lays down conditions preventing the influence of dangerous religious groups striving to manipulate people, to develop pressure, to use their weaknesses or dependency, and so forth. Conditions stipulated in Section 5 are obligatory not only for registered entities but also for religious associations which are not registered with the Ministry of Culture.

The Ministry of Culture does not monitor activities of unregistered religious groups. It is neither authorised to monitor activities of registered churches and religious societies, however it is obliged to react to all information which proves their carrying out dangerous, unlawful activities by requiring them to discontinue such activities. If a relevant church or religious society continues such activities, the Ministry of Culture shall commence proceedings on abolishing its registration.

Media and Audiovisual Area

The year 2006 saw no legislative change in the Czech Republic pertaining to this area, which falls within the competence of the Media and Audiovisual Department.

Moveable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries

Programmes of a range of museums and galleries included in 2006 education and training towards ethic and religious tolerance with the aim of eliminating a number of negative social phenomena relating to extremism, in particular racism and xenophobia.

This issue was regularly dealt with by the following organisations: the Museum of Roma Culture, the Terezin Memorial, the National Museum – the Naprstek Museum of Asian, African, and American Cultures, the National Gallery – Collection of Other than European Arts (these are all organisations receiving contributions from the state budget and are subordinated to the Ministry of

Culture) and the Jewish Museum in Prague (an association of legal entities whose founders are the Ministry of Culture and the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic).

Terezin Memorial

a) supported study of the holocaust by experts from museums, galleries and other cultural institutions and facilities;

b) supported training activities relating to the holocaust provided by museums, galleries and other cultural organisations, for the general public, in particular youth.

The year 2006 was the year of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish Museum and all cultural events in the Czech Republic relating to this anniversary were included in the republic-wide project “The Year of Jewish Culture” which was held under the auspices of the top representatives of cultural and political life of our state.

Art and Libraries

Activities involving art and libraries supported by the Ministry of Culture have only an indirect relation to the issue concerned. Within grant proceedings and special grant programmes only activities contributing to human integrity, to cultural dialogue, and to mutual recognition of distinguished cultures, are supported. Not only through specific grant programmes (such as support of members of national minorities, support, dissemination of and receiving information in languages of national minorities, support of foreigner integration, and support of Roma communities), but also through the awarding of grants specifically focusing on the support of professional art, the Ministry provides funds to organise cultural events which could help decrease negative social phenomena.

By its Resolution No. 676 of 31 May 2006 the Government approved the Strategy of More Effective Support of Art during 2007 – 2013. Its aim is to ensure conditions for free creative expression and presentation of art works, including their critical reflection, and developing and maintaining such works as cultural wealth for future generations.

3.5.3 Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Legislation

In 2006 Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on Social Services was adopted on 14 March 2006 and came into effect on 1 January 2007. This Act represents a fundamental legal regulation for providing social services in the Czech Republic. The Act defines individual types of social services, conditions for their provision (i.e. quality standards for social services) and funding, rights and obligations of providers of social services as well as their beneficiaries, and the competences of public administration bodies in the field of social services.

The Act on Social Services is implemented by Decree No. 505/2006 Coll., approved on 15 November 2006, and laying down provisions for implementation of the Act came into effect on 1 January 2007.

Commission of the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for the Integration of Foreigners

In 2006 activities of the Commission lay mainly with activities carried out by Expert Consultation Groups (hereinafter referred to as “ECGs”). Strategic and Legislative ECGs dealt especially with the issues of access of foreign nationals to education and school services and drew up an opinion regarding this area. The ECG for Statistics and Research dealt with the proposal on establishing a comprehensive monitoring system for the integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic which would include both quantitative and qualitative indicators. The ECG for Non-governmental Organisations, Regions and Social Partners dealt, *inter alia*, with the impact of the new Act on Social Services, with the accessibility of school services for pupils who are third country nationals, with the school attendance of children illegally residing in the country, with creating the system of education and testing of the Czech language for foreigners applying for permanent residence, and with ensuring the provision of information to foreign nationals and solving all related issues. Seminars for NGOs and regional coordinators of foreign integration were held by this ECG and these seminars related to topical problems of the Strategy for Integration of Foreigners. A list of

documents relating to the integration of foreigners, “*Recommended Documents – Integration of Foreigners*” was developed within the ad hoc ECG for mapping the needs of studies and research of foreigners and their communities, and its publication was discussed.²²

Similarly as in previous years the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported in 2006 a number of projects implemented by NGOs. Nineteen projects were supported by the amount of CZK 9,000,000 within the Programme for Supporting Activities to Integrate Foreigners. The topics of the projects focused for example on the prevention of intolerance, racism, and discrimination against foreign nationals, on assistance to foreigners when dealing with public authorities, on informative, cultural and educational activities, on increasing qualifications skills to enable foreigners to enter the labour market, on integration of vulnerable groups of immigrants, in particular women and children, on increasing the provision of information on relations between men and women and on the status of women in the Czech society, as well as on development of relationships between communities, i.e. on supporting the development of relationships and mutual understanding and support between communities of foreigners and the majority society in the Czech Republic, and on enhancing information provided to the majority society on conditions and issues relating to the lives of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic.

Integration – i.e. the inclusion of foreigners in society - is a condition for maintaining social cohesion in society and achieving social and economic independence of foreigners; at the same time it is an efficient tool for preventing social exclusion of foreigners and preventing the creation of closed ethnic communities as well as a tool for decreasing security risks in relation to migration. Knowledge of a host country language is considered as a priority aspect of foreigner integration. For the aforementioned reasons and because of the amendment to the Act on the Residence of Aliens, which is in preparation and assumes proof of knowledge of the Czech language as one of the conditions for granting residency permits, the updated Strategy for the Integration of Foreigners newly included a range of tasks and measures targeting the creation of a system of teaching and testing Czech for foreigners.²³

In order to enhance the competences of civil servants who are in contact with foreign nationals a seminar of intercultural education for employees of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs as well as for representatives of other ministries engaged in the Commission was organised. The website of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs www.cizinci.cz was determined primarily for civil servants and the staff of self-governing authorities and serves to share and exchange information and experience in the field of the integration of foreigners. In order to increase the knowledge of foreigners the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published *A Handbook for Foreign Nationals* issued in five languages.

Grant Programmes

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs invited applicants to participate in the new round of grant programmes for 2006, within which projects focusing on social and crime prevention were supported by an amount totalling CZK 262,211,390.

Further the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published on 6 September 2005 the second call for submitting projects within a grant scheme (GS) of the Operational Programme “Human Resources Development”, Measure 2.1 – “Integration of Specific Population Groups Threatened by Social Exclusion”. Two programmes to be supported are as follows:

- Training - Vocational Training of Social Services Staff
- Integration of Specific Target Groups

In 2006 within this second call projects were supported by CZK 147, 957, 056

In 2006 the following projects were supported:

Support Programme 1 – Training:

30 projects were supported by the amount of CZK 108, 764, 839.

²² See Government Resolution No. 126 of 21 February 2007 relating to the Report on Implementing Strategy for Integration of Foreigners in 2006

²³ These tasks were assigned to relevant ministries, namely the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Support Programme 2 – Integration of Specific Target Groups

The following groups were considered to be main target groups within this Grant Scheme: victims of criminal offences, of domestic violence and persons commercially abused, victims of trafficking in human beings, persons released from prisons, homeless persons, ethnic minorities, and persons from a different social and cultural environment, including immigrants.

Five projects were supported by CZK 39,192,217.

On 23 May 2006 the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs published the third call for submitting projects within the grant scheme (GS) of the Operation Programme Human Resources Development, Measure 2.1 – “Integration of Specific Population Groups Threatened by Social Exclusion” for two support programmes, the focus of which is identical with the second call.

Training - Vocational Training of Social Services Staff

Integration of Specific Target Groups

In the course of 2006 projects totalling CZK 155,298,705 were supported.

The following projects were supported in 2006:

Support Programme 1 – Training:

36 projects were supported by the amount of CZK 106,547,858.

Support Programme 2 – Integration of Specific Target Groups:

Nine projects were supported by the amount of CZK 48,750,847.

In 2006 the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported within the grant programmes (state subsidies and EU funds) projects in the field of social prevention, crime prevention and training, by the total amount of CZK 565,467,151.

IV. Evaluation of the Czech Republic by International Organisations with respect to Combating Extremism, Racism and Anti-Semitism in 2006

4.1 Activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In 2006, as in previous years, the Minister of Foreign Affairs along with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies of the Czech Republic provided information in order to meet on an ongoing basis a task assigned by Czech Government Resolution No. 720 of 14 July 1999, both at bilateral and multilateral levels, which relates to measures adopted by the Czech Republic in order to punish crimes motivated by racial, national or similar hatred and also to the effort to eliminate all manifestations of racial discrimination in Czech society.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs actively monitored the development of the international extremist scene, and embassies and consulates annually draw up information and data which is used as a valuable source of information for the Czech police. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs annually participates in preparing and drawing up reports including *the Information on Extremism in the Czech Republic, the Status Report on National Minorities, and the Integration of Roma Communities*.

4.2 Evaluation of the Czech Republic by International Organisations with respect to Observing Human Rights

4.2.1 The United Nations (UN)

Under Article 9 of the Convention on Eliminating Racial Discrimination and in compliance with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Eliminating Racial Discrimination relating to the Fifth Periodical Report on Meeting Obligations Arising from the Convention, the Czech

Republic submitted the Sixth and Seventh Periodical Reports on Meeting Obligations Arising from the Convention on Eliminating Racial Discrimination covering the period from 1 June 2002 until 31 March 2005²⁴.

On 17 March 2006 the Third Periodical Report on Measures Adopted to Meet Obligations under the Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination against Women was discussed in the seat of the UN in New York. The Report was drawn up in compliance with the requirements of the Committee for Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination against Women and covered the period from 1999 to 2003. The delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, JUDr. Cestmir Sajda, consisted of both male and female representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, The Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic with the UN in New York, and the Secretariat of the Government Council for Human Rights. The situation of female members of national minorities, in particular Roma women, was included in discussions.

4.2.2 The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)²⁵

Preparing to Transform the EUMC to an Agency of the European Union for Fundamental Rights

During 2006 negotiations on transforming the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia into an Agency of the European Union for Fundamental Rights continued. The Regulation extending the mandate of the centre and establishing an Agency of the European Union for Fundamental Rights was adopted by the Council of the EU at its meeting on 4 and 5 December 2006.²⁶ Representatives of Member States participating in the European Council had decided on extending the mandate of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia with a seat in Vienna in December 2003. The principal task of the Agency will be to provide assistance and expertise to institutions and other EU bodies as well as Member States in relation to implementing EU law. Thus the Agency will become predominantly a consultative body and will have neither a mandate to investigate individual complaints nor regulatory or decision-making powers. The structure of the Agency comprises its Director, the Management Board, the Executive Board, and a Scientific Committee. In addition, the Agency will, similarly to the EUMC, use a network of national liaisons. This means that this network for cooperation between the Agency and civic society will become a platform for fundamental rights – it is a network of cooperating organisations and institutions in the non-governmental sector, for example NGOs, churches and academic institutes.

Seminar relating to the document of the European Commission “*Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia*”

On 20 - 22 June 2006 a seminar relating to the *Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia* (hereinafter referred to as the “*FD*”) was held in Vienna under the auspices of the European Commission and the Austrian Presidency. It was organised by the European Commission and the EUMC. The seminar showed that the issue of extremism, racism and xenophobia still ranks among the priorities of the EU. The Austrian Presidency of the EU brought back up at this forum the proposal for the FD and Franco Frattini also supported renewing discussion regarding this document. A higher emphasis will be placed on monitoring manifestations of extremism, racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and Islamophobia: these were the conclusions of the seminar. The Czech Republic was

²⁴ For more detailed information see Chapter III: The Most Important Activities of State Bodies in 2006, 3.1 Government of the Czech Republic (Defence of the 6th and 7th Periodic report on Meeting the Convention on Eliminating All forms of racial Discrimination).

²⁵ On 1 March 2007 the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia was transformed in the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA).

²⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 on establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights was published in Official Journal L 53 of 20 February 2007, p. 1 – 14.

evaluated, essentially, positively. The Czech Republic was mentioned within good practice in the context of the introduction of statistical data relating to manifestations of anti-Semitism which is gathered within the Statistical Recording System of Crime of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic was also mentioned as being among the nine Union Member States which have in place a good mechanism of data collection for registering racist incidents and have this issue secured at the a good level.

The German Presidency of the EU reopened the discussion on the draft document of the European Commission, the “*Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia*”. Its aim is to harmonize the legal instruments of EU Member States so that the dissemination of racism and xenophobia is made punishable equally in all EU Member States. **The Framework Decision is taken into account in the 18-month programme of the German, Portugal, and Slovenian Presidencies.**

2006 Annual Report

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia issued the 2006 Annual Report which, *inter alia*, pays attention to racially motivated violence and crime. The Report contains a list of criminal offences which relate to racially motivated violence, an overview of statistical data and published reports and existing programmes on supporting the fight against such phenomena.

4.2.3 The Council of Europe (RE)

The Committee of Ministers adopted at its 958th Meeting held on 15 March 2006 a Resolution on meeting the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic was evaluated positively for the revision of the Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities and for supplementing legislative provisions in the field of the protection of national minorities when using minority languages, and for the legal definition of participation of representatives of minorities in decision-making processes at the national, regional, or local levels. At the same time the Czech Republic was called on to adopt an antidiscrimination law, to ensure effective implementation of relevant legislation at the local level, and to increase its combating of racially motivated crimes.²⁷

At the 956th Meeting of the Committee of Delegates of Ministers held on 15 February 2006 the Report of the Commissionaire of the Council of Europe for Human Rights, Mr. Alvar Gil-Robles, concerning the situation of Romas, Sinti and travellers in the field of human rights. The Report covered the period from 1999 to 2005 and highlighted the most serious problems of the countries where there are minorities of Romas, Sinti and other travellers. It pays attention to discrimination within accommodation, education, employment, health care or the granting of asylum. As regards extremism, the Report contains recommendations for actions of public authorities in investigating crimes having a racial context. Racially motivated crimes should be condemned at the highest political level, sanctions for committing such crimes should be proportional to the consequences of the criminal offence in question, and, if necessary, special investigating teams should be established for detecting racially motivated crimes. An emphasis should be put on the training of police officers in the issues of human rights and anti-discriminative legislation and on the implementation of programmes for recruiting Roma citizens into the police.²⁸

On 10 – 12 January 2006 the Czech Republic hosted an evaluating mission of the Council of Europe, the task of which was to map how the recommendations of the Commissionaire of the Council of Europe for Human Rights, Mr. Alvar Gil-Robles, contained in the Report drawn up on the basis of his visit to the Czech Republic in 2003, had been met. The Report, *inter alia*, paid attention to racially motivated violence which still persists in the Czech Republic, nevertheless the number of crimes pertaining to this area is rather low. Implementation of the National Strategy for Policing in relation to Ethnic and National Minorities was evaluated positively.

²⁷ The text of the Resolution (CMN(2006)2) is available on the website of the Council of Europe www.coe.int.org

²⁸ The Report is available on the website of the Council of Europe www.coe.int.org

4.2.4 The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

The Czech Republic provided supporting documents and data for the Report of OSCE/ODIHR “*Combating Hate Crimes in the OSCE Region*“. The Report was drawn up on the basis of a decision adopted by the OSCE Council of Ministers which empowered the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to deal with incidents related to manifestations of hate, anti-Semitism, racism, and xenophobia.²⁹ The Czech Republic contributed the amount of EUR 10,000 to the activities of the Contact Point for Romas and Sinti.

4.2.5 The European Network against Racism- ENAR

ENAR is a network of European non-governmental organisations which aim to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia in all EU Member States. It ensures mutual exchange of information and fulfils a lobbying function in relation to the political sphere and Union bodies. Its membership base comprises approximately 600 organisations. The following entities are members of ENAR in the Czech Republic: Dzeno, Liberecke romske sdruzeni, (Liberec Roma Association) Liga lidskych práv (League of Human Rights), Obcanske sdruzeni pratel Milovic (Civic Association of Friends of Milovice), OS Forum Ukrajincu CR (civic associations Forum of Ukrainians in the Czech Republic) and Romodrom. These organisations issued in 2006 the guide *Combating Racism in the Czech Republic*. They criticised for example the Education Act, failures of police officers, and the failure to adopt the Antidiscrimination Act.

4.2.6 The U.S. State Department

On 8 March 2007 the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of the US State Department were published. The issue of extremism, racism and anti-Semitism is covered in the Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Czech Republic in 2006. The Report positively evaluates the increasing awareness of police and public prosecutors regarding racially and ethnically motivated crimes and the inclusion of this issue in educational programmes, the collection of statistical data on victims of such crimes and research into anti-extremist strategy. It, however, states that the effectiveness of investigating racially and ethnically motivated criminal offences remains low in many cases. The Report also mentions the efforts of the Government to recruit members of national minorities to the police. Furthermore, it devotes attention to legal regulations for combating manifestations of extremism, racism, and anti-Semitism and the activities of the police and public authorities when combating these manifestations. It mentions specific interventions of the police against concerts and other events organised by ultra right-wing groups propagating neo-Nazi ideas. The Report also describes individual cases of manifestations of extremism, racism and anti-Semitism which were dealt with by the Czech courts. It also states that the Czech Republic saw in the previous year several anti-Semitic incidents and mentions an increased level of security measures to prevent alleged planned attacks against the Jewish synagogue in Prague.

As regards Roma communities the Report pays particular attention to the issue of the existence of Roma ghettos and activities of local authorities in solving the situation of Roma families with respect to accommodation, the high numbers of Roma children who are not included in the education mainstream, and the issue of the sterilisation of Roma women.

V. The Situation in the Central European Geopolitical Area

In 2006 right-wing extremist organisations *the Union of Free Youth (Bund Freie Jugend, BfJ)*, and the neo-Nazi *Labour Association for Democratic Policy (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Demokratische Politik, AFP)* were visibly active in **Austria**. The BfJ has its base in Upper Austria and maintains frequent contact throughout Europe; it is especially active in Germany and in Switzerland, however it has participated also at demonstrations of ultra right-wing organisations in Belgium, and occasionally

²⁹ The document is available on the website www.osce.org

it appears in Hungary and Denmark. In February 2006 this Union organised in Austria, together with the extremist East Prussian Landsmanschaft of Youth (Junge Landsmanschaft Ostpreussen - JLO) a provocative mourning procession for victims of "alliance air terror". The AFP developed contact with representatives of different right-wing extremist organisations and became an organiser of various xenophobic events. At the turn of 2006 a section of the organisation *Blood & Honour* was highly active in Vorarlberg and its events, predominantly concerts, were attended by extremists from Switzerland. In March 2006 a secret meeting of right-wing extremists (neo-Nazis and skinheads) from Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain was held in Braunau, at the border with Germany, in March 2006. The aim of the meeting was to draw up a plan to disturb the World Football Championship. In 2005 **David Irving**, a well-known revisionist and a celebrity of right-wing extremists, was apprehended and on 20 February 2006 sentenced for three years of imprisonment for denying the holocaust. However, before Christmas 2006 he was released since the court changed his unconditional sentence into a conditional sentence.

In relation to the left-wing extremist scene it may be said that its marginalisation continued and the disputes between anarchist and Marxist-Leninist groups have not yet been overcome. The Austrian Presidency of the EU in the first half of 2006 became an opportunity for left-wing extremist protests, mainly against globalisation. The largest demonstration was held in Vienna, during the visit of the American President George Bush, against the policy of the United States of America.

Attention was also paid to Islamic fundamentalism and radicalism. Although the majority of Austrian Muslims are in their attitudes moderate and do not identify themselves with fundamentalism, international contact with radical extremist movements were recorded in Austria. The Muslim community is monitored by state security forces and at the same time there is discussion between the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Austrian Muslims, focusing primarily on prevention.

The ultra right-wing nationalistic and militant *Movement for Better Hungary* organised in **Hungary** a demonstration with the aim of removing the memorial to the Red Army from the Square of Freedom in the centre of Budapest. Hundreds of supporters of the ultra right-wing participated. They wished to re-instate at this place a pre-war memorial – Anti-Trianon - which commemorated the then split of Hungary after the First World War. The Chair of the open neo-Nazi organisation *Group for Better Future* - Diana Bacsfi, who is a strong supporter of historical Hungarian Nazi movement of "Arrow Crosses" participated at this demonstration. Further, Hungarian nationalists protested in front of the Slovakian embassy in Budapest (on 2 September) against alleged anti-Hungarian incidents in Slovakia. At the end of this demonstration they burned portraits of the Chairman of the governmental Slovak National Party, Jan Slota. However, right-wing extremists were most visible in relation to protests demanding the resignation of the Hungarian Prime Minister, Ferenc Gyurcsány, at night from 19 to 20 September 2006. These, originally peaceful, demonstrations were disturbed by one or two thousand right-wing radicals who clashed with the police. Among the demonstrators were larger numbers of members of the neo-fascist Youth Movement of 64 Regions (HVIM), headed by their leader and a number of skinheads wearing badges of the Hungarian Nazi movement of the Arrow Crosses. They then broke into the building of Hungarian public television MTV and attempted to set on fire and broadcast an unlawful proclamation. 200 persons, of whom 102 were police officers, were injured during the demonstrations.

In 2006 activities of left-wing extremists were not recorded in Hungary. The same applies to the activities of Islamic fundamentalists and radicals or dangerous religious sects in Hungary.

In **Slovakia**, the Supreme Court of Slovakia dissolved as of 1 March 2006 the ultra right-wing nationalistic political party "Slovak Solidarity – National Party", since it openly professed the ideas of Jozef Tiso. As a principal reason the Judge stated that the party proposed in its statutes a restriction of the right to vote, which contradicts the Slovak Constitution. The verdict of the Court is final and conclusive and no appeal may be lodged. It was a party whose programme contained the abolishment of democracy, and the introduction of the "State of Estates" on national, Christian and social principles. The party declared as enemies of the state liberals, Zionists and free-masons, supported neutrality of the state, and criticised supranational organisations such as the EU and NATO.

As regards the civic association National Solidarity, several assemblies were banned. In Turecka near Banská Bystrica the Slovak police broke up an assembly of about 40 extremists and 17 of them were charged with the propagation and support of movements suppressing fundamental rights and freedoms. The Mayor of Bratislava did not permit a demonstration to commemorate 17th

November which was, according to his statement, supported by ultra right-wing organisations from Slovakia and Bohemia.

In **Poland** the organisation known as the National Radical Camp (Oboz Narodowo-Radykalny, ONR) managed to unify fragmented neo-fascist and skinhead groups and at the end of 2005 to establish a solid organisational structure. At the beginning of 2006 operational local organisations were set up which operate, in addition to Warsaw, Katowice, Gdansk, Gdynia, and Krakow, especially in middle-sized and small Polish towns. The ONR supports anti-Semitism, neo-fascism, and xenophobia. It promotes Great Poland which would include the region of Tesin, the Vilen area of Lithuania, the western part of Belarus, and western Ukraine. The ONR organises incendiary manifestations and at the beginning of 2006 attempts of its members for to illegally and without authorisation arm themselves, were reported. This association has about 1,550 semi-military organised and partially uniformed members. At some places events organised by the ONR turned into very violent street clashes against supporters of left-wing organisations and feminists. In 2006 the supreme Rabi Michael Schudrich was assaulted in Warsaw, however, he was not injured. Polish authorities had to deal with the neo-Nazi website www.redwatch.info, established by the Blood & Honour organisation which attracted the attention of the public by a brutal attack by two unidentified persons against an activist from the anarchist movement. In this context the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a note to American authorities, by which it requested assistance in closing this website, disclosing photographs and information on activists of anti-fascist and anti-racist movements, immigrants with a different skin colour and supporters of homosexuals or paedophiles and publishing Nazi texts which are, in terms of Polish law and the Polish Constitution, unlawful and incite hatred. At the end of May 2006 the arrests of supporters of Blood & Honour were commenced throughout Poland since it was ascertained that the web-server contained very similar information on left-wing representatives, in particular about young people, including their descriptions and photographs of persons concerned, their addresses and even the registration numbers of their cars.

A poster of an anarchist group – Radical Artist Action (Radykalna Akcja Tworszeszka, RAT), which parodied power groups through Nazi ideology, caused a stir on the left-wing scene. Dangerous activities of Islamic fundamentalists and radicals or dangerous religious sects were not reported in Poland.

According to the opinion of the Federal Criminal Bureau an increase in neo-Nazism can be attributed to **Germany** as in 2006 right-wing extremist crimes and minor offences saw an increase by one fifth when compared to 2005. The fact that ultra right-wing extremism is strongly rooted in German society was confirmed by the study of experts from Leipzig University published in August 2006. Almost 27% of 5,000 respondents of this survey confessed anti-foreigner sentiments, nationalism was supported by 19.3% of respondents, and 8.4% of survey participants inclined to anti-Semitic opinions. Whilst the police and media heeded mainly young people displaying violence and hooliganism, the study noted the fact that ultra right-wing opinions are the most frequent among elderly citizens, including pensioners. In 2006 the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party of Germany (NPD) reinforced its position in the landen (state) election in Meklenburg – Pomerania, and acquired six chairs in the Landen Parliament. Besides that, it is represented in the Landen Parliaments of Saxony, Brandenburg and Meklenburg. According to available estimates this party has currently about 6,000 members. It is able to enter into agreements with similarly oriented extremist associations that they will not obstruct each other's activities and will not attack each other. Thus it cooperates with the related German People's Union (DVU), which is represented in Brandenburg, Bremen and is quite influential in Bavaria. Despite a number of protests the NPD organised on 12 November 2006 its congress for the first time in the capital city of Berlin. The year 2006 was characterised by bans on neo-Nazi demonstrations and marches which were to be held for example to support **Ernst Zündel** and **Germar Rudolf**, prosecuted for denying the holocaust. Approximately 1,000 right-wing extremists demonstrated in Berlin (on 21 October 2006) demanding the release of neo-Nazi singer Regener from jail. In the territory of the former East German länden there were a number of attacks against foreigners which were obviously motivated by racism and hostility. For example a politician of Turkish origin was assaulted and injured in Berlin, where he was taken to hospital. In East Germany, in Frankfurt an der Oder on the anniversary of the Crystal Night, a group of neo-Nazis damaged the synagogue (10 November 2006). In their following intervention against neo-Nazis the police apprehended sixteen people aged between 16 and 24 years and seized two kilos of trinitrotoluene

(TNT) and four automated guns. The Bavarian police “yielded a blow” to the local neo-Nazi scene when on 29 November 2006 in an extensive raid on neo-Nazis the police apprehended eleven right-wing extremist and seized many firearms.

Supporters of the left-wing scene responded to neo-Nazi actions. For example in Leipzig they built barricades, burnt garbage bins and threw stones and glass bottles at neo-Nazis. The same situation was repeated in Hamburg, where approximately 2,000 left-wing radicals protested against the march of 200 neo-Nazis.

VI. Conclusion

In 2006 the situation concerning extremism in the Czech Republic did not considerably differ from the situation in the previous year. No activities arose which would witness an increase in radical tendencies of the Czech extremist scene and signal a real danger threatening the democratic basis of the state. Disunity and heterogeneity prevailed throughout the whole spectrum which, together with the absence of strong personalities capable of emerge in the public eye, continued to limit the scene. The majority of “political events” – demonstrations and marches - were held without any response from the general public. None of the right-wing or left-wing extremist entities managed to push through onto the political scene or to address the Czech public in a visible manner. The ultra nationalistic part of the right-wing extremist spectrum, striving to enter “high policy”, remained, even after the parliamentary election of June 2006 in which it participated, on the periphery, receiving only 14,097 votes out of 5,348,976 valid votes (0.3%). In contrast with ultra right-wing political parties in some EU Member States, their political ambitions remained imaginary.

According to the opinion of security forces the most militant groupings were in 2006 the neo-Nazi organisation National Resistance (NR) and the left-wing extremist Antifascist Action (AFA). Their mutual clashes represent a persistent risk as they are becoming more and more brutal. In 2006 the unregistered organisation National Corporatism (NC), having links to ultra-nationalistic as well as to the neo-Nazi environment, where it represents a certain link between them, had a higher profile.

When assessing criminal activities it may be said that 2006, in comparison with 2005, recorded a moderate decline in detected criminal offences having an extremist context, which accounted approximately for 2% (248 crimes in 2006; 253 crimes in 2005). 196 criminal offences were solved i.e. 79 %. The number of offenders saw also a decrease by 20% (242 persons in 2006; 269 persons in 2005). As regards division according to regions, most crimes of this type were recorded in the North Moravian Region (63, i.e. 25.4 %) and the North Bohemian Region (53, i.e. 21.4 %), followed by the capital city of Prague (43, i.e. 17.3 %) and the South Bohemian Region (29, i.e. 11.7 %). Police investigations of offenders of crimes with an extremist context were most frequently closed by a motion to press a charge. As regards the composition of criminal offences, crimes under Sections 260 and 261 of the Criminal Code (support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms) and under Sec. 198 of the Criminal Code (defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or conviction) prevailed. In 2006, as in 2005, no murder with a racial context or serious injury to health was committed. In connection with extremism no terrorist activities occurred. Substantial changes were not seen in 2006 in the structure of offenders of criminal offences with an extremist context. In the majority of cases these were activists and supporters of the right-wing scene and members of the majority population without any obvious links to right-wing extremist entities. As regards attained education, offenders with basic education prevailed. In terms of age categories, persons between 31 and 39 years of age dominated.

Romas, as the most visible minority, prevailed among victims of verbal and physical assaults, followed by foreigners of dark skin, persons of Asian origin, or other foreign nationals. However, there are other endangered minority groups which could become targets of right-wing extremists. These are for example homeless people, homosexuals, drug dealers, drug addicts or other intoxicated persons or paedophiles, but also foreign workers or persons from the majority society due to their religious belief or political conviction.

In 2006 the situation in the Czech Republic concerning extremism remained comparable with that of other EU Member States. According to evaluation of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) the Czech Republic ranks among the nine Union member states

which have in place a good mechanism of data collection for registering racist incidents and have this issue secured at a good level. The current anti-extremist policy reflects the attitudes of the EU and international organisations and is among the priorities of security policy. It arises from a range of permanent or long-term measures aiming at repressive as well as preventive programmes. Naturally, new elements were reflected in systemic measures and took into account the development of the situation in the Euro-Atlantic area and the recommendations of EU bodies and international institutions. In 2006 for example increased attention was paid to anti-Semitism and its manifestations, the protection of Jewish premises, and the call of Union bodies to open up dialogue with Muslim communities was considered. After the meeting of the Ministry of the Interior with representatives of Czech Muslim organisations in January 2006, the Ministry of the Interior proposed and awarded the implementation of the project *“Research on the Integration Process of the Muslim Community in the Czech Republic”*. Furthermore, attention was focused on areas identified in 2005 as problematic. These were for example right-wing extremist music performances in the Czech Republic. The Working Group dealing with this issue drew up the *“opinion on interpretation of the legal basis of criminal offences committed by extremists and on problems relating to the evidencing thereof”* which became a basis for developing methodology for action of the Czech police in this area. Another problematic area is disseminating ideas of hate via the internet. In 2006 extremist manifestations ranked among the most frequent types of cyber-crime when extremist documents were disseminated via the environment of exchange networks. As an effort to strengthen the possibilities of specialised bodies in combating extremism the project II.21: *“Information support in preventing criminal activities and exposing latent crime committed via the internet”* was included in the Security Research prepared by the Ministry of the Interior for 2006–2010. Emphasis should be placed on broadening the professional knowledge of members of the Czech police by means of different training activities. With the aim of facilitating the orientation of police officers with regard to the current extremist scene and helping them prevent and prosecute crimes having an extremist context, a handbook for police officers *“Symbols Used by Extremists in the Czech Republic”* was developed. The issue of extremism and related negative phenomena was taken into account by all relevant state administration bodies. Mainly the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Culture were the principal bearers of the wide spectrum of preventive activities targeting education, culture, and multiculturalism. The inter-ministerial platform for the coordinated action of state administration bodies in combating extremism was the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Extremism, Racism and Xenophobia which met in 2006 those tasks related to its role being a centre of expertise for a liaison of the Czech Republic and EUMC and the national contact point for the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).

The supranational nature of the extremist phenomenon and its existence in various forms throughout the pan-European area demand the permanent attention of public bodies as a whole and in particular efficient international cooperation. Therefore efforts to consistently expose and punish manifestations of extremism and to endeavour to eliminate both its visible and latent forms remain a priority of an anti-extremist policy. In this context an emphasis will be on strict punishment for disseminating ideas and manifestations of neo-Nazism, racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia, and intolerance. In this context increased attention will be devoted to the dissemination of such manifestations via the internet and manners of punishing this type of crime will be sought for. Reopening of discussions on the draft document of the European Commission *“Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia”*, the aim of which is to harmonise legal instruments of the EU Member States so that dissemination of the aforementioned manifestations would be equally punished in each state, could contribute to such objectives. The Framework Decision is taken into account in the programmes of the German, Portuguese and Slovenian Presidencies of the EU.

Tables

Extremist Crime in the Czech Republic during a longer period of time with respect to police and judicial statistical records

Table 1

YEAR	Crimes recorded	Share in total crime (%)	Crimes solved	Persons prosecuted
1996	131	0,03	58	152
1997	159	0,04	132	229
1998	133	0,03	100	184
1999	316	0,07	273	434
2000	364	0,09	327	449
2001	452	0,1	406	506
2002	473	0,1	374	483
2003	335	0,09	265	334
2004	366	0,1	289	401
2005	253	0,07	191	269
2006	248	0,07	196	242
Total Czech Republic	3230	-	2511	3783

The total number of crimes with an extremist context recorded in the Czech Republic from 1996 to 2005

(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic)

Table 2

An overview of extremist criminal offences attacking nation, nationality or race or membership of them or were committed through propagation of national or racial hatred – the total number of such crimes from 1996 to 2006 according to the legal grounds of specific crimes

(according to the Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic)

Section	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sec.196 odst. 2	85	76	85	80	41	61	71	41	45	29	59
Sec. 198	62	46	69	85	111	86	105	71	101	63	63
Sec.198 a	11	11	15	18	11	16	18	11	13	14	23
198 b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sec.219 (2g)	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sec.221 (2b)	20	19	23	7	11	8	6	14	9	7	14
Sec.222 (2b)	4	10	10	4	5	7	4	7	5	11	10
Sec.235 (2f)	0	5	0	3	1	3	2	1	4	1	0
Sec. 236	5	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sec. 238 a	28	30	28	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sec.257 (2b)	82	51	82	38	11	6	14	4	4	0	0
Sec. 259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sec. 260	33	20	32	70	53	88	95	77	50	35	34
Sec. 261	50	62	104	107	95	174	123	123	87	73	122

Table 3

Number of cases recorded by the Probation and Medication Service in individual judicial regions from 2002 to 2006

Judicial regions	Total cases 2002	Of them with a racial context	Total cases 2003	Of them with a racial context	Total cases 2004	Of them with a racial context	Total cases 2005	Of them with a racial context	Total cases 2006	Of them with a racial context
Prague	3,229	16 (0.5%)	3,207	7 (0.2%)	2,698	3 (0.1%)	2,215	6 (0.3%)	1,879	2 (0.1%)
Central Bohemian R.	2 993	9 (0.3%)	2, 812	8 (0.3%)	2 ,558	5 (0.2%)	2,415	11 (0.5%)	2,326	4 (0.2%)
South Bohemian R.	1 970	2 (0.2%)	1, 993	4 (0.2%)	2, 208	8 (0.4%)	2,216	4 (0.2%)	1,982	2 (0.1%)
West Bohemian R.	3 329	7 (0.2%)	3, 242	4 (0.1%)	3 ,328	11 (0.3%)	3,128	14 (0.4%)	2,467	3 (0.1%)
North Bohemian R.	5,106	2 (0,0%)	4, 284	21 (0,5%)	4, 212	14 (0,3%)	3,957	20 (0,5)	4,024	10 (0,2%)
East Bohemian R.	2,834	14 (0,5%)	2, 931	12 (0,4%)	2, 791	12 (0,4%)	2,609	2 (0,1%)	2,384	1 (0,0 %)
South Moravian R.	4,284	7 (0.2%)	4 ,503	19 (0.4%)	4, 970	18 (0.4%)	4455	8 (0.2%)	4,621	8 (0.2%)
North Moravian R.	5,546	18 (0.3%)	5 ,93	27 (0.5%)	5, 638	16 (0.3%)	5225	15 (0.3%)	4,876	9 (0.2%)
Czech Republic - total	29,291	69 (0.3%)	28,365	102 (0.4%)	28, 403	87 (0.3%)	26 220	80 (0.3%)	24, 559	39 (0.2%)

Table.4

Crimes racially motivated or motivated by hate (1995 – 2006)	Total persons prosecuted	Total persons charged
1995	508	461
1996	616	552
1997	569	495
1998	535	439
1999	580	510
2000	535	451
2001	529	369
2002	467 (+51SPP)	435 (+50 SPP)
2003	325 (+44 SPP ³⁰)	286 (+44 SPP)
2004	351 (+48 SPP)	326 (+47 SPP)
2005	294 (+46 SPP)	264 (+45 SPP)
2006	221 (+52 SPP)	192 (+51 SPP)

Numbers of persons prosecuted and charged by public prosecutors with racially or similarly motivated criminal offences from 1995 to 2006

/Source: The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, Brno)

³⁰ SPP - Shortened Pre - trial Proceeding

Table 5

Overview of persons prosecuted and charged with crimes motivated by racial, nationalist or similar hatred

(Source: The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office, Brno)

ČR	Sec. 196/2		Sec. 196/3		Sec. 198		Sec. 198a		Sec. 219/2g		Sec. 221/2b	
	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged
1989	0	0	0	0	44	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2
1993	0	0	0	0	15	9	8	4	0	0	1	0
1994	0	0	0	0	40	36	13	12	0	0	3	3
1995	177	162	18	17	112	108	28	22	0	0	13	12
1996	210	179	18	17	74	66	30	29	1	1	90	82
1997	150	119	29	19	107	103	25	20	0	0	56	55
1998	126	111	3	0	124	90	7	6	3	2	40	36
1999	139	123	24	24	103	91	12	11	2	2	42	42
2000	98	84	24	24	150	129	19	14	0	0	22	13
2001	95	92	0	0	127	118	19	16	0	0	28	27
2002	85	81	3	3	105	98	4	3	2	2	21	20
2003	64	56	0	0	81	77	8	7	0	0	28	27
2004	67	63	8	8	105	101	5	5	1	0	21	21
2005	74	67	0	0	90	81	3	2	3	3	18	18
2006	48	45	0	0	58	50	3	1	0	0	11	11
+/- 2005	-35.1%	-32.8%	0%	0%	-35.6%	-38.3%	0.0%	-50.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-38.9%	-38.9%

Czech Rep.	Sec. 222/2b		Sec. 235/2f		Sec. 257/2b		Sec. 260		Sec. 261		Sec. 261a	
	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged	prosec.	charged
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	33	30	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	7	2	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	12	0	0
1993	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	5	11	6	0	0
1994	13	12	0	0	0	0	34	32	13	13	0	0
1995	23	23	0	0	6	5	13	11	118	101	0	0
1996	42	41	1	1	27	25	30	27	93	84	0	0
1997	45	43	5	5	18	15	29	18	105	98	0	0
1998	28	28	6	6	16	16	27	15	155	129	0	0
1999	30	28	1	0	16	16	52	37	159	136	0	0
2000	12	12	0	0	7	6	79	67	124	102	0	0
2001	6	6	3	3	2	2	51	41	198	164	1	0
2002	24	24	2	2	3	3	75	67	143	132	1	1
2003	13	13	0	0	6	4	28	17	96	84	1	1
2004	9	5	4	4	1	1	31	25	96	90	3	3
2005	7	7	0	0	2	2	23	18	73	65	1	1
2006	3	3	0	0	2	2	16	11	78	69	2	0
+/- 2005	-57.1%	-57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-30.4%	-38.9%	6.8%	6.2%	100.0%	-100.0%

Diagram 1

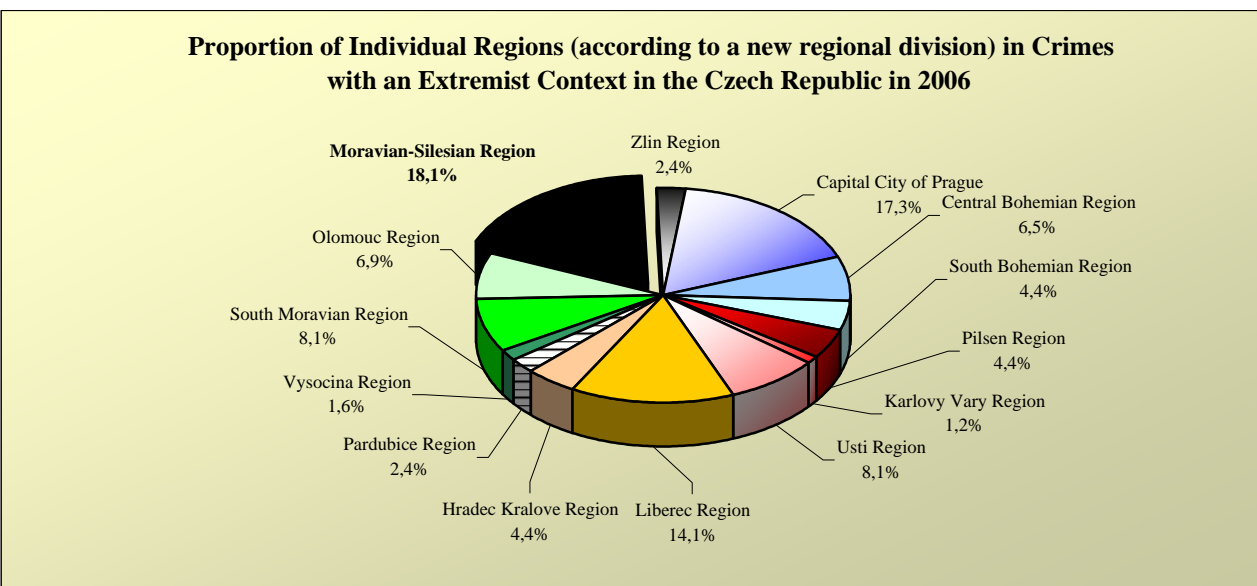
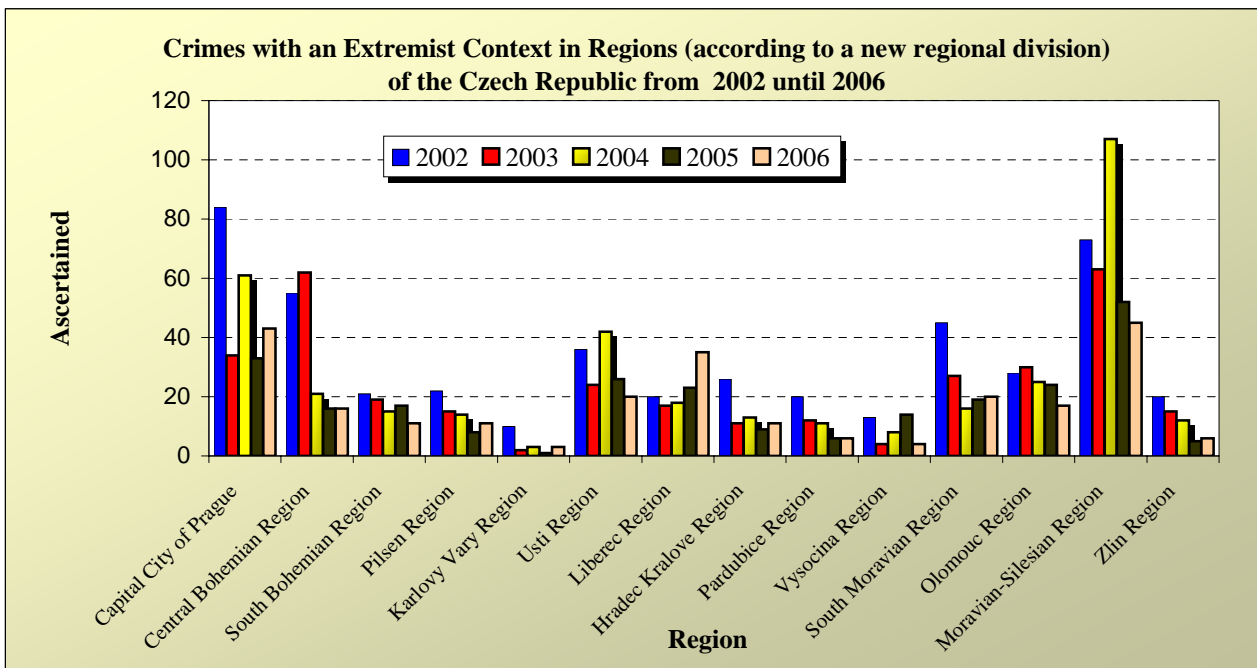
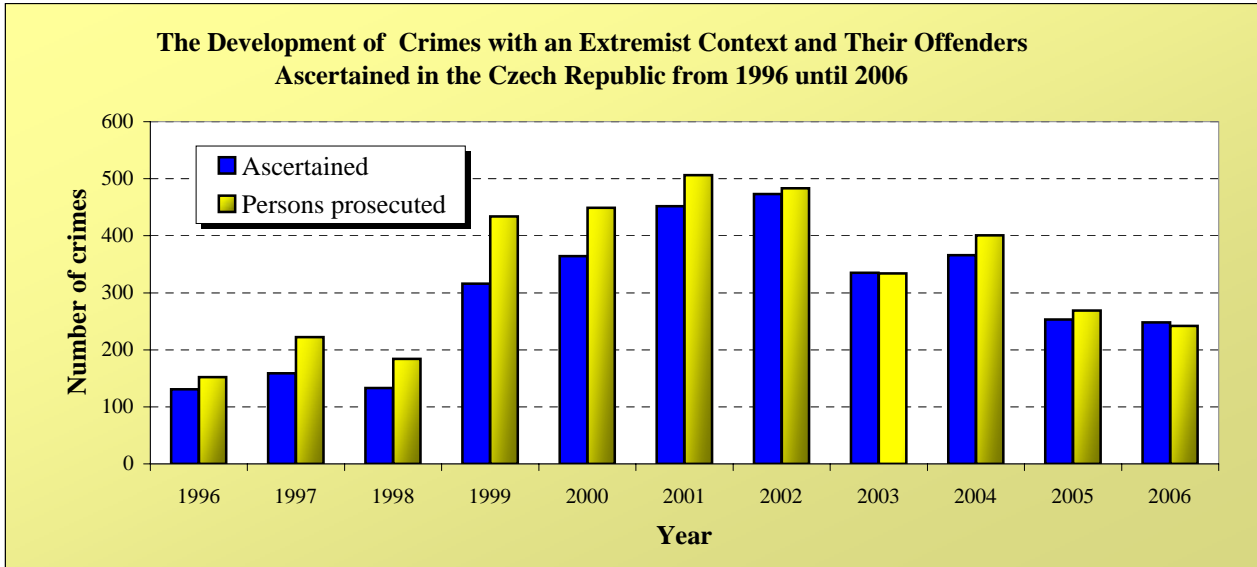


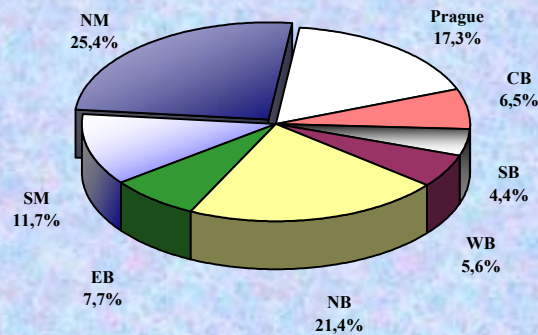
Table 1, Diagram 2

The Number of Crimes with an Extremist Context in the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006

Year		2005	2006	Factual change	
Region	District	Number of crimes	Number of crimes		
Prague	Praha	33	43	10	
	celkem	33	43	10	
CB	Benesov	0	0	0	
	Beroun	1	1	0	
	Kladno	3	1	-2	
	Kolin	0	0	0	
	Kutna Hora	0	1	1	
	Melnik	3	3	0	
	Mlada Boleslav	0	0	0	
	Nymburk	1	3	2	
	Prague - vychod (East)	1	0	-1	
	Prague- zapad (West)	1	0	-1	
	Pribram	5	6	1	
	Rakovnik	1	1	0	
	Total	16	16	0	
SB	Ceske Budejovice	3	3	0	
	Cesky Krumlov	2	3	1	
	Jindrichuv Hradec	2	1	-1	
	Pelhrimov	0	0	0	
	Pisek	1	0	-1	
	Prachatice	1	0	-1	
	Strakonice	4	3	-1	
	Tabor	4	1	-3	
	Total	17	11	-6	
	WB	Domazlice	1	1	0
Cheb		1	3	2	
Karlovy Vary		0	0	0	
Klatovy		0	2	2	
Pilsen - mesto (City)		3	3	0	
Pilsen - jih (South)		0	0	0	
Pilsen - sever (North)		0	1	1	
Rokycany		3	3	0	
Sokolov		0	0	0	
Tachov		1	1	0	
Total		9	14	5	
NB		Ceska Lipa	8	5	-3
		Decin	1	0	-1
	Chomutov	2	2	0	
	Jablonec n. Nisou	9	22	13	
	Liberec	6	6	0	
	Litomerice	3	3	0	
	Louny	1	1	0	
	Most	12	10	-2	
	Teplice	5	3	-2	
	Usti n. Labem	2	1	-1	
	Total	49	53	4	

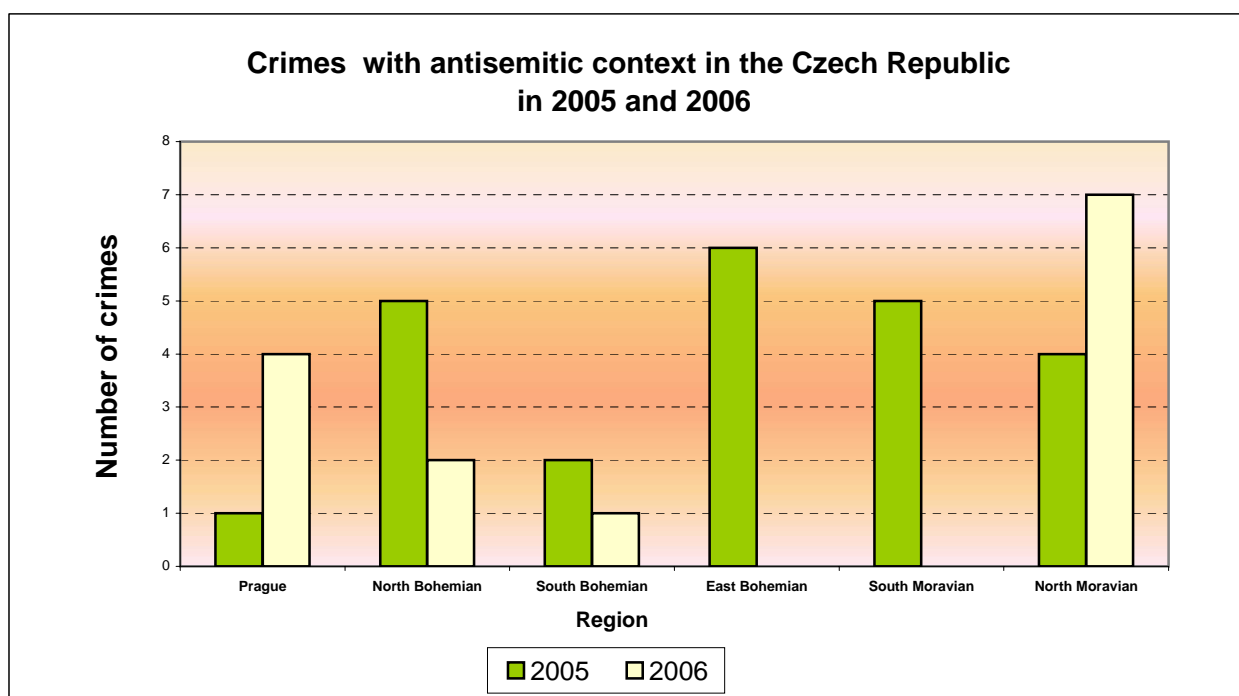
Year		2005	2006	Factual change
Region	District	Number of crimes	Number of crimes	
EB	Havlickuv Brod	11	0	-11
	Hradec Kralove	3	3	0
	Chrudim	2	1	-1
	Jicin	1	0	-1
	Nachod	2	3	1
	Pardubice	3	4	1
	Rychnov n. Kneznou	0	0	0
	Semily	0	2	2
	Svitavy	0	0	0
	Trutnov	3	5	2
	Usti n. Orlici	1	1	0
	Total	26	19	-7
	SM	Blansko	2	0
Brno - mesto		11	13	2
Brno - venkov		2	0	-2
Breclav		0	1	1
Zlin		1	3	2
Hodonin		0	5	5
Jihlava		1	2	1
Kromeriz		0	0	0
Prostejov		3	0	-3
Trebic		2	2	0
Uherske Hradiste		3	2	-1
Vyskov		1	1	0
Znojmo		3	0	-3
Zdar n. Sazavou		0	0	0
celkem		29	29	0
NM		Bruntal	6	5
	Frydek - Mistek	5	4	-1
	Karvina	14	9	-5
	Novy Jicin	3	4	1
	Olomouc	5	6	1
	Opava	3	3	0
	Ostrava	21	20	-1
	Prerov	11	4	-7
	Sumperk	5	5	0
	Vsetin	1	1	0
	Jesenik	0	2	2
Total	74	63	-11	
Czech Republic - total		253	248	-5

Share of Individual Regions in Crimes with an Extremist Context Ascertained in the Czech Republic in 2006

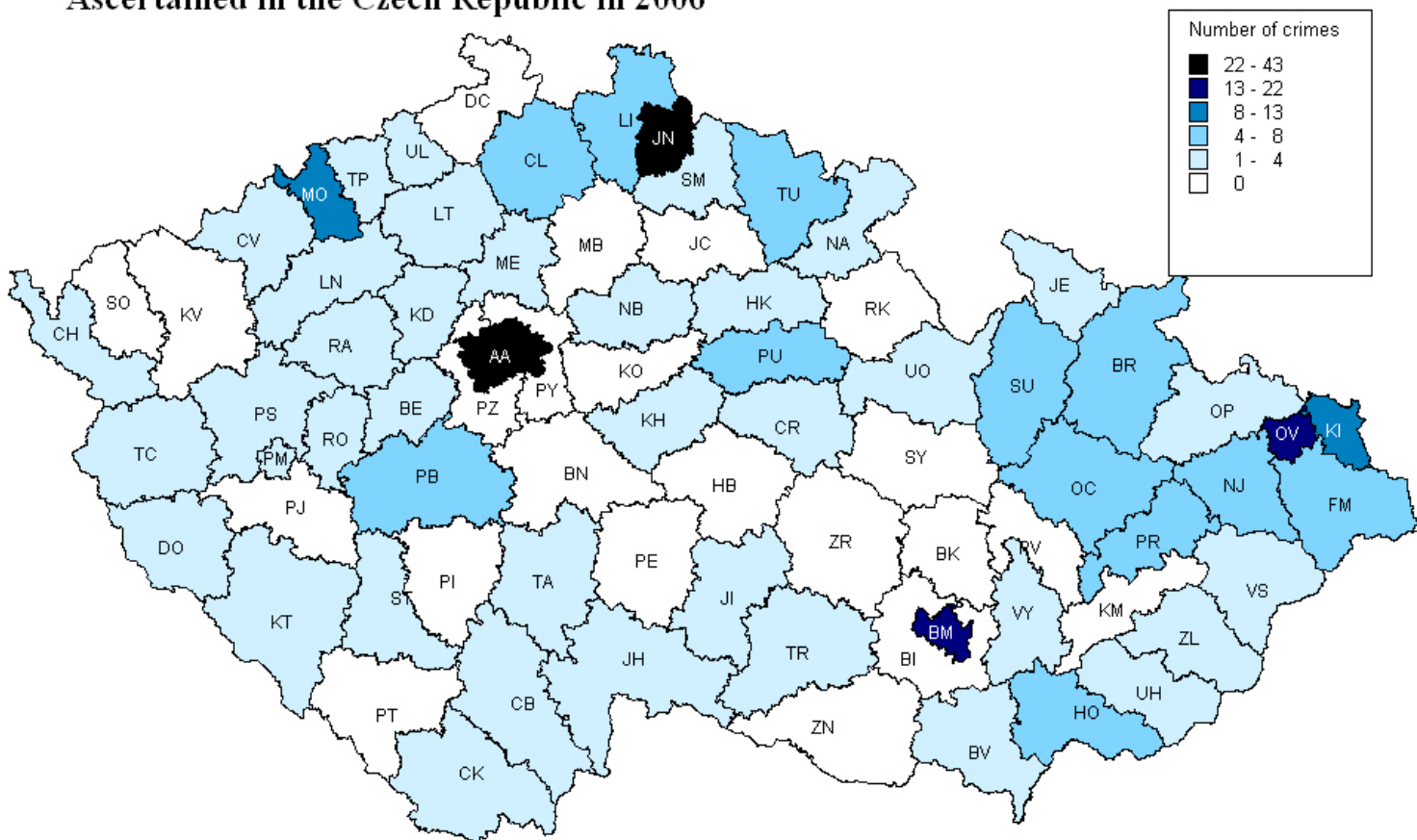


Crimes with antisemitic context in the Czech Republic in 2005 and 2006

Section of Criminal Code	Name	2005 Region						Total	2006 Region				Total	
		Prague	South Moravian	South Bohemian	East Bohemian	North Bohemian	North Moravian		Prague	South Bohemian	North Bohemian	North Moravian		
196	Violence against a group of people or an individual								1					1
198	Defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief	1				1	2	4	3				1	4
198 a	Inciting hate against a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms		1					1						
221	Intentional physical injury													
260	Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms		2	1		2	2	7		1			1	2
261	Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms		2	1	6	2		11			2	4		6
261a	Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms												1	1
Total		1	5	2	6	5	4	23	4	1	2	7	14	



Crimes with a Racial or Other Extremist Context Ascertained in the Czech Republic in 2006



Key
to the criminal offences in accordance with the Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code,
as amended

Sec. 152 Infringing copyright and related rights and rights concerning a database

Sec. 155, Sec. 156 Assault against a public official

Sec. 174 False accusation

Sec. 196, Sec. 197a Violence against a group of people or an individual

Sec. 198 Defamation of a nation, ethnic group, race or religious belief

Sec. 198a Inciting hate against a group of persons or restricting their rights and freedoms

Sec. 199 Spreading alarming news

Sec. 202 Hooliganism

Sec. 219 Murder

Sec. 221, Sec. 222 Intentional physical injury

Sec. 234 Robbery

Sec. 235 Extortion

Sec. 236 Restriction of religious conviction

Sec. 238 Forcible entry into dwelling

Sec. 257 Damaging another person's thing

Sec. 260, Sec. 261, Sec. 261a Support and propagation of movements suppressing human rights and freedoms

List of Abbreviations

AFA	Antifascist Action
B & H DB	Blood&Honour Division Bohemia
B& H DH	Blood&Honour Division Hungary
BHS	Bohemia Hammer Skins
BI PP CR	binding instruction of the Police President of the Czech Republic
BZÖ	Bund für zukunfftige Österreich (Alliance for the Future of Austria)
CC	Criminal Code
CB	Central Bohemia
CERD	Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CMNU	Czech Movement for National Unity
CPCS	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia
CPCS - CSLP	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia – Czechoslovak Labour Party
CPIS - PP CR	Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
CPIS	Criminal Police and Investigation Service
CPS	Communist Party of Slovakia
crime(s).	criminal offences / criminal acts
CSAF	Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation
CSF	Czech Social Forum
CUY	Communist Union of Youth
Czech police	Police of the Czech Republic
DD	District Directorate
DPPO	District Public Prosecutor’s Office
DVU	Deutsche Volkunion (German People’s Union)
EIC	Early Intervention Centre
ENAR	European Network against Racism
ESF	European Social Forum
EB	East Bohemia
EU	European Union
EUMC	European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia
FARE	Football Against Racism in Europe
FAS	Federation of Anarchist Groups
IGG	Islamische Glaubengemeinschaft (Community of Islamic Believers), Austria
IMI	instruction of the Minister of the Interior
ISF	Initiative for Social Forums
JN	Junge Nationaldemokraten
LPU	local police unit
MC	Ministry of Culture
MD	Ministry of Defence
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MI	Ministry of the Interior
MIEP	Party of Hungarian Justice and Life
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MNA	Magyar Nemzeti Arcvonal (Hungarian National Front)
MNU	Movement of National Unity
MP	Municipal Police
MSPO	Municipal State Prosecutors’ Office
MSZP	Hungarian Socialist Party
MW	Młodzież Wszepolska (All Poland Youth)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NB	North Bohemia
NM	North Moravia
NP	National Party
NPD	Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (National Democratic Party of Germany)
NPÖ	Nationaldemokratische Partei Österreichs (National Democratic Party of Austria)

NR	National Resistance
NSDAP/AO	Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei/Auslands – und Aufbauorganization (National Socialist German Workers' Party /foreign and basic organisations)
NSEC	National Socialist Education Centre
NU	National Unity
NU	National Unity
OFRII	Office for Foreign Relations and Information
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PCP	Communist Party of Portugal
PF	Patriot Front
PMS	Probation and Mediation Service
PP CR	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
RA	Right Alternative
RMS	Republicans of Miroslav Sladek
RoCP	Rules of Criminal Procedure
RSPO	Regional State Prosecutors' Office
SIS	Security Intelligence Service
SB	South Bohemia
SM	South Moravia
SP - NS	Slovak Solidarity - National Party
SPD MI	Security Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior
SPP	Shortened Pre-Trial Proceedings
SRS - PP	Statistical Recording System of Crime at the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
SSPO	Supreme State Prosecutor's Office
UCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime of Criminal Police and Investigation Service
UCOC	Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
WB	West Bohemia
WPM	white power music

**Information on the Issue of Extremism
in the Czech Republic in 2006**

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